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Fighting French Boycott Allied-Vichy African Talks

Population in free zone stunned by sudden Axis entry —Italians try to avoid any appearance of dictating to residents—People surprised by quick surrender in North Africa—New cuts come in food cargoes.

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the Fighting French Committee which he heads announced officially today that they were "taking no part" in Allied negotiations with Vichy representatives in North Africa.

The statement followed a conference between General de Gaulle and Prime Minister Churchill. It added that the Fighting French would not accept decisions made by the British and Americans in North Africa "should the negotiations result in arrangements which would in effect confirm the Vichy regime in North Africa."

By Ernest Zaugg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE FRENCH BORDER, Nov. 14. Delayed—A feeling of stupor and lassitude appears to be the first reaction of the French population in the Rhone valley and along the Mediterranean shore as motorized divisions of the German Wehrmacht and Italian troops occupy what is now no longer "Unoccupied" France.

The Italians have attempted to make their presence as little felt as possible.

The military chiefs of both occupying forces have paid stiff deference to local authorities. They have given orders for quartering troops as politely and briefly as possible.

Soldiers appear in the villages only on military duties. With stiff discipline they salute the French officers they meet.

Only Brief Resistance

None the less, the population realizes that they comported themselves in similar manner during the first days in Paris, but soon things changed and many a hostage was shot. Thus there arises the deep feeling of mistrust. Everywhere their is a dull and confused inertia.

Vichy tells the people of "inspired" French resistance to the landing of American and English troops in Morocco and Algeria. But mouth-to-mouth information is circulating—disclosing that the fighting lasted only a short time. There are rumors that Admiral Jean Darlan ordered the fleet to join the Allies.

Meanwhile the people of Marseille and Nice are concerned over their small rations, which may well become even smaller without the few cargoes which formerly came over the Mediterranean.

The whole tragedy of the situation concentrated in a deep feeling of having been deceived is now experienced by a part of the population of Southern France which had given its heart to Marshal Pétain because they thought that by signing the armistice, he had wrung from the victor the existence of a France which would avoid the cruelties of occupation until the end of the conflict.

"The Worst" Has Arrived

They had accepted the return of Pierre Laval, whom they disliked, because they believed the sly Auvergnat would be able to avoid "the worst" better than anyone else.

Now "the worst" has arrived.

There is no longer a "free" France. They feel that war is very close indeed on that coast of the Mediterranean previously miraculously spared.

Cities are blackened out nights, alarms are frequent, and the people of Toulon are every night expecting visits of American and English bombers, worrying about the fate of the fleet, the movements of which are so mysterious.

Forces of Revolt Grow

The big question now is, will this deception and anguish create the favorable atmosphere hoped for by the Fighting French and the Communists who are preparing to revolt?

The fact is that the leaders of both movements are more active than ever before.

Communism is gaining adherents everywhere though, because it works so quietly, it is impossible to know its expansive capacity.

De Guallism also seems to be making progress, but internal con-

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French await Allied peace aims: Page 8.

Speed to Mark Incoming Term Of Legislature

Leaders of both parties laying plans to clean up business for an end to session by April 30.

Republican and Democratic leaders today are laying plans for a drive to clean up the business of the incoming Massachusetts Legislature within four months, so that prorogation may be gained by April 30.

Leaders of both parties are reported convinced that the people will not countenance the partisan legislative squabbles of peacetime years and that they will insist upon speedy completion of legislative business, so that all attention may be directed toward winning the war.

Although the 1943 session will not open until Jan. 6, leaders of both parties have been meeting for some time to devise plans to speed up work of the session. Some conferences have been held with representatives of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Stumbling Blocks

Whether the April 30 prorogation goal can be attained is dependent upon numerous factors. It will depend upon the number of bills filed, the willingness of legislators and others to forego the usual pet political projects of other years and the length of hearings on measures. Also the favorite delaying practice of seeking reconsideration of measures already passed or rejected must be curtailed sharply.

But the leaders appear convinced that the Legislature can close shop by April 30 through complete concentration on legislative business.

Not since 1927 has the Legislature prorogued in April. In that year April 28 was prorogation day. Since that time the next earliest closing came in 1930 and 1937, in both years the date being May. 29.

July and August have been the popular prorogation months since 1935. The Legislature closed down on Aug. 15 in 1935, July 2 in 1936, Aug. 24 in 1938 and Aug. 12 in 1939.

All-Time Record

After the first off-year session under the biennial sessions system in 1940, the 1941 Legislature did not prorogue until Oct. 31, the all-time Massachusetts record. The impeachment trial of Daniel H. Coakley, former Executive Councilor, was responsible for this late closing.

This year legislators in general, Republican and Democratic alike, appear completely willing to allow Governor Saltonstall to have complete control over the State, through emergency war powers, for most of the forthcoming biennium. His conservative use of his vast war powers during the past year constitutes the basis for this confidence. Therefore, little dispute is expected to develop over this issue in the 1943 session.

The Governor himself may help speed legislative activity by submission of a budget when he delivers his inaugural message on Jan. 7. Ordinarily the budget is not submitted until the legal deadline, the third Wednesday of the session but, the Governor has indicated he may present a budget on Jan. 7, which would give the important House Committee on Ways and Means a several week's early start.

Allies and Nazis Battling in Bizerte; Pincers Close on Japanese at Buna; U. S. War Sacrifices in Men and Money

Associated Press Radiophoto

U. S. Officer and Algerians Get Acquainted

An officer in the United States Army, the Stars and Stripes prominently displayed on his uniform sleeve, converses with villagers at a point near Oran after the Americans made an unopposed landing in their occupation of French North Africa. This picture, one of the first depicting the operation, was received by radio from London. It is from the British Newsreels Association.

Axis retreat from Egypt taxes speed of Allied air pursuit; fight is now for Libya.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AN AIRFIELD IN LIBYA, Nov. 16—The battle for Egypt has become a battle for Libya. Over the week end the last straggling remnants of the broken and defeated Axis armies left Egyptian soil. That was in the corner above the Salum and Halfaya Passes, scenes of some of this war's most bitter fighting.

This time, however, Axis troops had neither the will nor the means to attempt a stand. Already to the south British armored forces were pouring through gaps in Mussolini's barbed wire fence, threatening to outflank the coast road jammed with enemy vehicles along the entire stretch from Bardia to Tobruk. Toward evening South African armored cars had raced across the desert and were harrying the enemy at Sidi Rezegh—another historic battleground of the recent past.

The Axis retreat and United Nations advance into Libya have been far more precipitate than the Allied retreat and Axis advance into Egypt last June and July. Thus, by the evening of Nov. 12, the enemy was frantically evacuating Tobruk both by sea and land with British armor closing in on him while United Nations aircraft sank heavily laden barges, lighters and U-boats as they tried to escape from the harbor.

Only Limit on Allies

Not meeting any effective resistance or even delaying action, the speed of the United Nations advance is so far limited only by the necessity of bringing up supplies and servicing vehicles.

I entered Libya with the first units of the R. A. F. and United States Army Air Forces ground staffs. Ever since the great Axis retreat began, British and American Fighter squadrons have been operating in closest collaboration.

One fighter group has constantly dogged the enemy's footsteps, relentlessly strafing and bombing his congested columns on roads and shooting from the skies of North Africa remnants of the Luftwaffe and Italian Aeronautica. Thus, when Stukas on Nov. 11 took off from Gambut Airfield, intending to attack advancing British armored forces, British and American fighter pilots shot down 23 in the course of one morning.

But in a war where the front is moving as fast as it is here, fighters have a hard job keeping within effective flying range of the swiftly retreating enemy. For the fighter range is limited and their effective operation depends on the efficient functioning at the base landing field of extensive ground crews and adequate supplies of fuel and ammunition. Hence, each time the fighter group shifts its operational base farther forward in order to keep within striking range of the retreating foe, it involves moving overland bulky quantities of personnel and equipment.

Since the general advance began, this group has been on the move constantly, having covered more

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American units join Australians in battle to oust Japanese from New Guinea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the Allies were awaiting the outcome of the critical naval battle now in progress in the Solomons, American and British troops had pushed their advance in Tunisia up to the vital port of Bizerte.

It was the United States Army's first experience of fighting against the Germans, who announced that they had landed 10,000 troops at Tunis last night in order to contest the Allied advance. Presumably it was this force that the British First Army and the Americans were engaging, for Tunis is only 40 miles southeast of Bizerte.

Since the Allies state that they control the airfields and ports at both Bizerte and Tunis, it would appear that Axis resistance is not formidable, particularly since the French were reported fighting the Axis in Tunis.

The Morocco Radio said that General Eisenhower had moved his headquarters from Oran in Algeria eastward to be nearer the main fighting.

The naval side of the fighting was less clear. One report said that Admiral Karl Dönitz, commander of the German submarine fleet, had moved his headquarters to Marseille to direct operations against the Allies, while German dispatches said Italian naval units had left harbor under aerial cover to challenge the Allies. The French fleet appeared to be still at Toulon, where a large number of French troops were said to have arrived.

One British naval squadron was stated to have just left Gibraltar. A large convoy was reported anchored there.

In Libya, the British Eighth Army had gained the forward air base of Martuba, south of Derna. But Marshal Rommel's fleeing forces, with casualties up to 75,000 to date, were 180 miles away, beyond Bengasi, headed for El Agheila 150 miles to the west, where the Nazi leader's main forces and equipment were said to be collected.

In the meantime, the Allies, enjoying almost complete supremacy in the air, kept up an incessant rain of bombs on Axis forces from Bengasi to Tunis, including another heavy raid on Genoa, Italy.

Pending the outcome of the naval engagement in the Southern Pacific—where the Navy announced the loss of Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, commander of a cruiser force, killed in action—the Allies have scored a notable success in New Guinea. This is the junction of two Allied forces, Australians from the interior and Americans from the coast, in a move against the Japanese base at B...

The swift advance of the Allies in this jungle fighting appears to show that the recent Allied air success in forcing a Japanese fleet of reinforcements away from New Guinea has left the remaining Japanese considerably weakened.

The Japanese are putting little heart into the fight and the prospect of driving them completely out of Buna appeared bright.

War Costs U. S. Six Billions a Month; McNutt Says He's Doubled Manpower

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The high cost of this war in American men and dollars was revealed today.

With war expenditures now estimated at the almost fantastic total of $6,000,000,000 a month, the Office of War Information has disclosed that announced American fatalities, wounded, missing, and prisoners totaled 48,956 up to Nov. 12. These figures do not include casualties in North Africa.

Most of the Army's casualties are classified as missing. A majority of these were in the Philippines and in Java, and are presumed to be prisoners of war, although information is lacking due to the absence of prisoner lists from Japan.

As of Nov. 12, Army casualties totaled 32,429, divided as follows: Killed, 1,069; wounded, 1,531; prisoners, 161; missing, 29,668. Of the missing 17,500 were American troops in the Philippines and 11,000 were Philippine Scouts. An additional 500 troops were reported missing in Java. Of the 1,531 wounded, 552 have returned to duty.

Announced Navy casualties between Dec. 7 and Oct. 31: Killed, 3,854; wounded, 1,190; missing, 7,972.

Marine Corps: Killed, 734; wounded, 703; missing, 1,900.

Coast Guard: Killed, 37; wounded, 11; missing, 126.

Some of the missing in the Navy's lists are presumed to be prisoners.

The belief that the United States is spending $6,000,000,000 during the current month on war is based

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U. S. S. Wasp Carried Spitfires to Malta

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 16

In commenting on the latest figures given him by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Director, President Roosevelt stressed that figures alone did not tell the whole story of help the Allies had given each other.

"Figures do not show," he said, for example, "how the aircraft carrier Wasp [later sunk in the Southwest Pacific] carried two priceless loads of spitfires to Malta, or how American engineers and soldiers are expanding the capacity of the railroads carrying supplies into Russia from the Persian Gulf.

"Nor do figures indicate the value of the assistance being furnished to our own troops abroad under the reciprocal aid agreements recently concluded with Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Fighting France."

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—In the face of a new congressional drive to put war production, manpower and supply under "one civilian roof" in charge of a single director, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief, undertook today to correct impressions that his commission has done nothing to solve the nation's manpower crisis, as charged last week by the Truman Committee.

Denying that he was "answering" the Senate Committee, Mr. McNutt made public a summary of the War Manpower Commission's achievements since its establishment last May 8.

Testimony to the Commission's success, he said, was the fact that employment in war industry has risen from 7,000,000 at the time of Pearl Harbor to 15,000,000 at the present time.

"There has been no slowing up of production up to the present time because of manpower shortage," Mr. McNutt declared.

"In addition, agriculture has produced the largest crop of its history and harvested it."

List of Achievements

Specifically among the commission's achievements, Mr. McNutt mentioned:

Large-scale recruiting of part-time farm workers through the

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Essential List Increased; Croatians in New Revolt

The World's Day—November 16, 1942

Washington: New Essential War Workers Listed

Production of transportation equipment and production of textiles have been added to the list of 37 other activities previously classed as essential to the support of the war effort the Selective Service headquarters said.

The Office of Price Administration, under an agreement with the Army and Navy, will refrain at this time from extending price control over military materials and services.

Residential rents will be brought back to levels prevailing March 1 in 68 additional defense-rental areas, beginning Dec. 1. The Office of Price Administration announced that 6,000,000 people live in the areas, scattered from Maine to California.

"S" Card racketeering in what an OPA spokesman called "widespread black market" operations in the rationed East has been uncovered by inspectors who moved over the week end to break up the ring.

Nominations re-appointing Acting Chairman Clyde Aitchison and Commissioner Claude R. Porter as members of the Interstate Commerce Commission were sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt.

In Europe: Croatian Guerrillas in New Revolt

Between 10,000 and 15,000 guerrillas are leading a new revolt in western Croatia in Yugoslavia, Reuters reported.

Numerous Berliners were arrested Nov. 10 and 11 for spreading alarmist rumors on opening of second European front, Russian Tass agency said.

Britain's air raid casualties in October were 299 killed or missing and 370 injured.

Manufacture of private cars has been halted in Britain, War Transport Ministry announced.

Bulgarian Parliament will meet tomorrow to hear an important announcement, Rome Radio reported.

New England: Tin Can Collection Week Opens

November's Tin Can Collection Week opened today, with collections in five Boston wards as well as a number of suburbs. [Page 5.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appoints a Home Garden Committee to promote expansion of home-grown food supplies in Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

Americas: President Del Rio En Route to U. S.

President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador left Quito by plane for Bogota, Colombia, en route to the United States for a visit at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

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Weather Predictions

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Japanese Press Solomons Drive While Easing New Guinea Fight

By W. E. Lucas
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 16—The sudden absence of opposition from the Japanese in New Guinea has puzzled the Australian troops pushing on through the Owen Stanley mountain range toward the enemy base at Buna.

There was no resistance as the Australians reached the Kumasi River and were splashing about in its waters.

Advance units have pushed their way across this torrent, which forms a natural defensive bastion covering the Buna-Gona area.

This is an unexpected turn in the New Guinea campaign. If the Japanese intended making a stubborn try at holding their bridgehead on the northeast coast of New Guinea, Wairopi seemed to be an obvious site for such a stand. The much-bombed Wairopi bridge was found to be completely destroyed as a result of continuous United Nations air attack, but there were two other temporary flimsy structures which could easily have been dismantled and were not. There was even a barge left which the Australians found convenient in ferrying across the turbulent river. There were no signs of Japanese preparations for defense.

The present position can possibly be traced back two weeks ago of the Japa-

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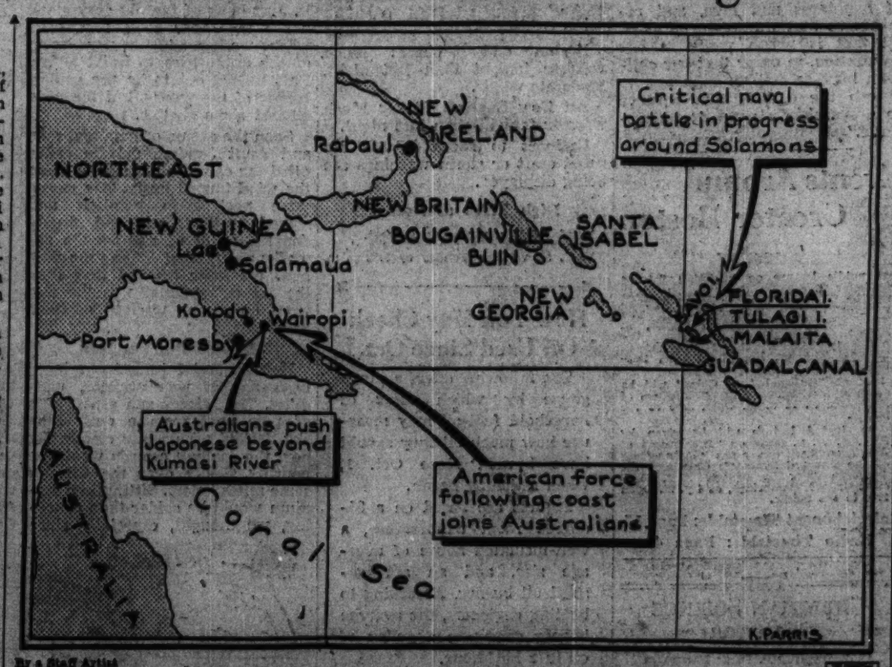

By a Staff Artist

U. S.-Australian Co-operation in New Guinea

Position of American and Australian forces meeting in New Guinea is shown. The exact position of the naval fighting around the Solomon Islands has not been announced. The arrow on the map shows the approximate locality.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The American move into Africa has been accepted by the Japanese as providing their great opportunity to eliminate the threat to their southern flank which has been gradually developing through the summer and fall, and to reopen the road to new conquest in the South Pacific.

Our expeditionary forces, heavily protected by United States naval units, landed along the African coast on the morning of Nov. 8. During the night of Nov. 11 [Washington time], Japan opened a new battle for the Solomons.

We have been told a minimum of detail about events in the South Pacific since that moment, but what little has been given out by the Navy Department makes it clear that Japan has hurled every last ship, plane and man it has collected in that sector into a powerful effort to isolate and overwhelm the American position in the Solomons and then push ahead at once, presumably into the New Hebrides-New Caledonia area.

There has been renewed pressure on the American lines on Guadalcanal Island itself developing from the western flank, where activity has been liveliest for many weeks, around to the southern

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Battle in Tunis:

Allies at Grips With Axis Forces

Driving eastward "as fast as possible, according to plan," a joint American-British force was reported at grips with Axis troops acknowledged by Berlin and Rome to have been rushed across the Mediterranean to make a fight for France's key North African Protectorate.

Opposing the powerful Allied force were some 10,000 Nazis and Fascists to whom Hitler was re-

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Garden Committee Named to Stimulate Increase in Home-Grown Food Supplies

Snag Foreseen In Collection Of Victory Tax

Uncle Sam will have to seek a new way to collect the Victory Tax from employees of Massachusetts cities and towns, it was learned today when Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, announced that municipalities cannot withhold money from an employee's pay envelope for this or any other purpose.

"While nothing definite has yet been stated in respect to the Victory Tax, it may develop that provision will be made whereby the Treasurer of each municipality in Massachusetts will be authorized to deduct from the compensation of city and town employees the amount which is to be withheld for the purpose of satisfying the Victory Tax," Mr. Long said. There is no such provision at the moment, he added.

In a letter to city financial officials, the Tax Commissioner wrote: "Money cannot be withheld by the Treasurer of any municipality to be paid over to the Blue Cross or other like organizations for or on behalf of the employees of a municipality.

"The Treasurer can pay out of municipal funds only by authority of statute, and there is no statute which permits the withholding of funds, even though the employee agrees to it, to such organizations as the Blue Cross or for group insurance, or any other purpose whatsoever than that which the statute definite covers, such as withholding for the purchasing of United States War Bonds and for the retirement system."

Scope of Women's Defense Corps Is Greatly Widened

The Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps has been made a "free agent" under the general auspices of the State Committee on Public Safety, it is announced, in a step described as increasing the scope of women's activities in civilian defense.

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Safety Committee, said the Corps would now be available to the Committee's Evacuation Division, for aid in sheltering and succoring refugees; to the Medical Division, for first aid and hospitalization of bombing casualties; and to such outside agencies as the State Guard, the First Service Command of the Army, and the First Naval District of the Navy.

The Corps had previously been a part of the Safety Committee's Protection Division, under Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham.

New Deferment Activities Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Selective Service headquarters revealed today that production of transportation equipment and production of textiles had been added to the list of activities classed as essential to the support of the war effort.

The classification extended to these two activities, like that given 37 other activities previously, gives workers within them a stronger claim to occupational deferment and is designed to guide draft boards in determining deferment questions.

The work covered in the newly classified activities and the number of key positions within them to provide especial claim for deferment to holders of those positions were set out as:

"Production of transportation equipment: motor vehicles such as trucks, ambulances, fire engines, buses and military motorized units; essential parts and accessories for such motor vehicles; motorcycles, bicycles, and parts; locomotives and parts; railroad and street cars and equipment;" 88 positions.

"Production of textiles: spinning and weaving of silk and nylon for parachutes and powder bags; of canvas for tents, sails, tarpaulins, and other related heavy canvas products; cotton, woolen, linen and knit goods for military use;" 22 positions.

Wide World

'Army Routine' Added to Three R's at Southboro

At the Fay School, Southboro, Mass., young boys from wealthy families are learning war discipline along with their regular instruction. The boys are learning to do many things for themselves. They make their own beds, clean their rooms, wait on table, spend time on the rifle range, and keep up to date on the war news. Here, some of the boys are shown taking turns at waiting on table in the dining room of the School. The boys wear aprons and enjoy their new work, which was begun when the war caused a shortage of labor at the School.

Sharp Drop in Registration Recorded for Motor Vehicles

A sharp reduction in the number of Massachusetts cars on the road next year as compared with 1942 was indicated today when the State Registry of Motor Vehicles announced that approximately 32,000 less car registrations were renewed for another year up to Nov. 14 this year than during the same period last year.

William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant of the Registry, revealed that revenue received last year during October and the first 14 days of November on account of 1942 registrations totaled $360,868. Receipts in the same period this year on account of 1943 business amounted to $232,011, or a decrease of $128,857.

Taking $4 as the average registration fee, Mr. Campbell said this would indicate that 32,000 fewer renewals have been received this year than last.

Mr. Campbell said it was possible that some car owners who have not renewed their registrations realize that the chance of losing their low numbered plates for failure to file within the specified time are very small this year and are possibly waiting until the very last minute before deciding whether to put their cars on the road next year.

Car owners with registrations under 100,000 were required last year to file application for renewal before Oct. 31. This year only those with registrations under 10,000 were required to meet the October deadline while holders of five numbered plates had until Nov. 14 to file blanks.

Stockings Salvaged for War Powder Bags

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Old silk and nylon stockings officially become a war salvage item today.

The War Production Board asked all women to take worn and discarded hosiery to collection centers established in retail stores having women's hosiery departments.

After the silk fibre has been reclaimed, it will be woven into powder bags to carry the explosive charges in big-calibre guns of the Army and Navy. Silk burns completely, making it unnecessary to clean the gun's breach before reloading. Reclaimed nylon also has important military uses.

Only stockings containing silk or nylon are desired, although the following mixtures of the fibres also are acceptable: mixed silk-nylon, silk-rayon, nylon-rayon, silk-cotton and nylon-cotton. The stockings should be washed before being donated.

The stores will pay all costs of handling the hosiery until shipment is made collect to the Defense Supplies Corporation, Green Island, N. Y., in minimum lots of 100 pounds. No individual, store or group will get remuneration for the donated hosiery.

If a store cannot get together a 100-pound lot, local salvage committees will arrange to collect the stockings for ultimate shipment.

Bakers Are Facing Dry Milk Shortage

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16 (AP)—If government lend-lease plans go through, the baking industry will be left with less than ten per cent of all spray-processed milk powder, used in making nourishing white breads, Dr. James A. Tobey, of New York, declared today.

In a speech prepared for the New England Bakers' war conference, he said the nutritive quality of American bread was threatened by the demands of the government for lend-lease requisitioning of 90 per cent of such powder. Dr. Tobey asserted the lack of dry milk was at variance with the policy of other government departments which urged the public to eat more enriched white bread made with milk.

Exhibit Planned For the Children

The West End Branch of the Boston Public Library announces a special exhibition in connection with Children's Book Week, from November 15 to 21. It consists of various illustrations and editions of the Mother Goose Rhymes, including the latest, fascinating volume, the "Tall Mother Goose," illustrated by Feodor Rojankovsky. Hundreds of other new books are also on display.

Describing the effort which this branch is making, to give inspiration and joy, through books, to boys and girls, Miss Fanny Goldstein, the Librarian, says: "This week emphasizes the importance of keeping childhood a time of happiness and love, and reminds us that we must guarantee all that is worth while in our civilization, in order that our children may be free to read and to absorb the culture that we are so desperately struggling to preserve."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston, at 12:15 p. m.

A talk on "Enjoyment of Color" will be given by Mrs. Hayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

An illustrated lecture will be given by Prof. H. W. L. Dana on "The Drama of Russia at War" under the joint auspices of the Harvard Dramatic Club and the Radcliffe Idler in Agassiz Hall, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 4 p. m. Open free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Barkley Talks In Worcester On War Issues

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader of the Senate, said last night that the good news now coming from North Africa is a vindication of the policies of our military and naval leaders.

Speaking at a Zionist meeting, marking the inauguration of a drive for a "Massachusetts colony" in Palestine, Senator Barkley said the United States was not ready for this war, as she has not been ready for all the other wars in her history, and consequently had to fight even while she continued to get ready.

"We haven't won the war yet," he warned. "There will be much fighting travail, and bad news before it is over, but we're on the way."

He said he hopes Hitler, Mussolini, and the war lords of Japan will be punished in such a way that it will always stand as a warning to "any other brutes that may rise in the years to come."

Referring to the 25th anniversary of the Balfour declaration, which pledged the British Government to the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, the Kentucky Senator said that the "entire English-speaking world is dedicated to the consummation of the conception embodied in the Balfour declaration."

School Holiday Again in Boston

Boston public schools will again be closed tomorrow, Nov. 17, so that the teachers may continue with and complete the tremendous task of final processing, tailoring, and validating the fuel oil coupon sheets, according to an announcement just made by Superintendent Arthur L. Gould.

It is the desire of the school authorities to have all fuel oil coupons ready for issuance Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and tomorrow will suffice to complete the preparation of the sheets. Announcement will later be made by the School Committee as to the order in which the coupons will be given out. An alphabetical division will be made, it is understood.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW | WARMER | COOL | COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Much warmer tonight than last night. Moderate winds.

All New England States: Much warmer tonight than last night.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:49 a. m.; height 9.6 feet. Tuesday, 7:20 p. m.; height 9.4 feet. Light all vehicles Monday by 5:32 p. m.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	307
2,500 gals	255.8
2,000 gals	204½
1,500 gals	153½

Governor Sees Need of Taking Early Action

Appointment of a Home Garden Committee to carry out a promotional program for greatly increasing home-grown food supplies in Massachusetts was announced today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The work of the Committee will be directed toward developing more vegetable gardens for home use on commercial farms, as well as more gardening by experienced amateurs who have suitable land.

"Wide extension of home gardening in Massachusetts will be a necessity for the coming season in order to meet war conditions," the Governor's statement said. "For example, transportation shortages will cut down receipts of certain items that can be supplied by more local planting, while rubber and gasoline restrictions may interfere with the delivery of green groceries. There is definite need of stimulating more raising of family food supplies on all commercial farms and also an increase in well-planned home gardens."

The Governor appointed Hugh Baker, President of the Massachusetts State College, to head the Committee, which is comprised of representatives from agencies which are familiar with the problem. Active direction of the Committee's activities will be in charge of Willard A. Munson, Director of the Extension Service in Massachusetts.

Also on the Committee are Acting Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster, and Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey. Representatives on the Committee will also be named by the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Ellington Field

Studying Airplane Technique

Clinton army nurse steps up to see what makes the propellers go round at Ellington Field, Texas. She is Second Lieut. Elvira Battista of 31 Maple Street, Clinton, who has been assigned to the Air Corps at Ellington Field. Standing with Miss Battista is Aviation Cadet Russell French of Kalamazoo, Mich., a student at the preflight school for bombardiers and navigators.

East Boston Fire Tragedy Brings Warning From Official

Commenting on yesterday's East Boston fire, in which six Boston firemen perished and some 40 others were injured, James H. Mooney, Building Commissioner for the City, declared today that "there are hundreds of similarly constructed buildings in Boston, particularly in East Boston and the South End, and a similar tragedy might well occur under similar circumstances tomorrow."

Saying he had completed his investigation, Mr. Mooney stated that he found "no person responsible for the occurrence and no indication of carelessness on the part of anyone. This building (the old Armory Hall on Maverick Square) showed no sign of structural weakness prior to the fire, and no persons in attendance at the fire had reason to suspect there was any weakness in the building," estimated to be 70 years old.

The Commissioner disclosed that he had assigned two supervisors to survey walls in the immediate vicinity of the fire and condemn any they deemed dangerous.

Flags on City buildings were ordered to half-mast today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Meanwhile, funds were being raised to help the families of the victims, with firemen of Lynn starting with a $200 donation. Under State Law, widows of firemen killed in service receive $1,000 a year for life or until they remarry, plus $200 a year for each child under 18 years of age.

Earlier, Mr. Mooney had said: "The building had been inspected during the past year. It appears from what firemen say and other witnesses that the burning walls collapsed following a probably internal explosion of such velocity as to destroy and break off the truss rods supporting the upper floors."

Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope said the fire started in grease on the kitchen stove of a restaurant. He estimated damage to the four-story structure at $45,000. In addition, a $20,000 aerial ladder truck was crushed when the wall fell.

The fire in the Hall, once a scene of political rallies and more recently housing a taproom, a restaurant, a liquor store and a dine and dance place, appeared to be a routine two-alarm blaze when it was discovered at about 2:30 a. m. yesterday.

Firemen apparently had it under control and a number of them had entered the building to quell the remaining flames when the wall on the street side collapsed without warning.

For more than 18 hours, firemen stayed on the job, combing the debris for those buried or pinned in the ruins. They were relieved last night by 150 Coast Guardsmen. Firemen from neighboring cities and towns meanwhile had "covered" outlying sections of Boston.

Those killed were: Frank Degan, John F. Foley, Edward F. Macomber, Daniel E. McGuire, Peter F. McMorrow, and Malachi F. Reddington.

Canoeing With Icy Paddles Avoids Crowds on Charles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Canoeing on the Charles River at seven degrees below freezing, with the wind blowing briskly out of the northwestern corner of the icebox, gave us the river to ourselves. It was a decided contrast with the crowds in warm summer evenings that bring out hosts of flashing paddles along this storied stream.

A pair of us paddled and portaged and poured hot victuals into the central heating system in a day-long trip that took us from Newton Upper Falls to Dedham.

It was Saturday. Across the Charles at Harvard's Anderson Bridge the customary pre-football expectancy could be felt even in the silence before the stars had gone from the dark sky. For this canoe trip began with breakfast cooked over the campfire, and an early start was in order.

We had resolved to go on a long-deferred jaunt regardless of any weather except driving rain. Snow would have been all right, and we were dressed for it. When day dawned, it brought the first hard freeze of the season—17 degrees below normal on the thermometer. The invisible icicles of the air were driven home by wind that seemed to sweep away several more degrees of warmth.

Breakfast in a Cave

Three feminine members of our two families had agreed to be our guests at the take-off breakfast, weather unseen. Muffled to the gills, they went through with it. Just back of the old gray stone house at Upper Falls is a cave where we had advance permission of the authorities to build a fire. This turned out to be the coldest corner of the woods, but the cave offered some shelter.

Soon the aroma of ham and eggs and Aunt Jemima griddle cakes filled the cave. So did smoke when the wind turned gusty. The guests were packed in blankets and stayed to the frosty end, finally departing full of appropriate remarks about what a fine time they had. We later learned that they thawed out gradually as the day wore on in the warmth of their homes.

An Eye Out For Iron

Delwyn and I turned our faces upstream. It was warmer, paddling. The wintry sun sent shafts of pale heat from a clear blue sky flecked with white clouds. By now the football crowds would be pouring slowly over the Charles some miles below. Sitting in a stadium would be colder than canoeing, we thought, especially since the wind blew from astern most of the time.

In the bow sat a youthful salvage scout. Every bit of old iron lodged along the banks caught his eye. At one spot an old automobile stood unsalvaged, one door banging in the wind.

After the rocky narrows above the falls had opened out into meadows and marshlands, the Charles assumed a mood that seemed to poise for the final plunge into winter. The sun caught on rows of ice-gems that had formed just above the water line on upright twigs. In quiet bays the first thin layer of ice spread as we advanced.

Two hours or so upriver we drew in to the bank to explore a gallon jug of sweet apple cider, and to loll. It was surprisingly warm in the lee of the marsh grass. We stretched out on the gunwales and the gear that was covered by canvas amidships.

It must have been nearly an hour before the chill began to seep down through our many layers of sweaters, wind-breakers, and Delwyn's hooded mackintosh. At one point during this interval of lolling he enlivened the party by inadvertently letting his shoulders slip down between the gunwales. Nothing but feet could be seen for a minute, and with laughing he took quite a while hauling himself out of the narrow bow.

Hot While They Cooked

Approaching Dedham we decided the time had come for another hot meal. Marshland spread on both sides of the river. We passed canoe rental centers, deserted.

On the left bank we spied an "island" of trees lifted above the marsh. It was an elevation about 100 feet long. Behind this shelter we stretched the canvas on ropes between trees for a windbreak. It was a sailor's assignment to make the canvas hold in the wind, now howling down on us as the temperature seemed dropping fast.

In the sheltered spot we cleared a camp and spent from 2:30 to sundown, most of the time either preparing to eat or eating. The baked potatoes cooled so fast on the plate that they wouldn't melt butter. The Spanish-style sauce in which the pork chops had been stewed after browning congealed hard before we could finish eating it.

When we arrived, there were ripples on the small open marsh ponds. When we left, the surface no longer moved. In a canoe crusted with frozen spray, we had seen winter come to the historic Charles.

By a Staff Artist

Off-Season Canoeing on the Charles

Maine Agencies Seek Increases In '43 Budgets

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16 (AP)—Aggregate increases of approximately $25,000 in appropriations for the next biennium, beginning July 1, 1943, were requested recently by the first seven Maine governmental agency heads to submit their estimates to the legislative committee on budgets.

The committee's function is to receive appropriation estimates to be used as a basis for preparing recommendations to the legislature, which convenes in January.

One of the reasons given for seeking increases was in anticipation of salary adjustments and personnel changes due to the already-existent employment-salary competition resulting from war activities.

Invariably, the department supervisors expressed to the committee their desire to keep operating expenses "down to a minimum."

An $8,560 increase requested by the Department of Finance was principally to take care of an added expense for printing the appropriation budgets for the Legislature and the extra cost for the budget Committee's endeavors.

State Auditor William D. Hayes asked for an additional $2,000 in the next biennium, primarily for salaries.

"While the quality of our personnel is good," Mr. Hayes said, "it has been a fight to keep it so, with the low salaries paid. The turnover in our department in the last year has been nearly 50 per cent."

The State Library sought an additional $2,110. Miss Theresa C. Stuart, State Librarian, said much of it was needed to purchase technical books, for which there had been a "great demand" since the start of the war.

Maine Shipyard Wages Explored At Secret Probe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—An investigation of the South Portland (Maine) Shipbuilding Corporation was discussed recently at a closed session of the House Merchant Marine Committee. Members said later that no disclosure of testimony would be made until completion of the inquiry.

"We questioned the top-management of the firm," said the Chairman, Representative Schuyler Otis Bland (D) of Virginia, "but other than that I can say nothing until the whole matter has been concluded."

Mr. Bland did disclose that W. S. Newell, Company President, was a witness.

The company, and the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation, both of Portland, recently were directed by the War Labor Board to establish a schedule of wage increases designed to equalize their rates with those of nearby yards. Both are under the same management.

The War Labor Board said that the increases, retroactive to May 4, would be subject to review by the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, which will meet Nov. 16. Both the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission have recommended the increases, and the management has concurred, as well.

The pay increases would establish wage rates ranging from 83 to $1.33 hourly, the lesser amount representing beginners' pay.

New Coast Rules For Automobile Lights Coming

The Army will soon announce new dimout regulations governing the lighting of automobiles operated on seacoast highways of Massachusetts, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles said today.

These regulations, which are now being prepared by Army experts, will supplant those issued by the Registrar on Aug. 10, under authority of an executive order.

"The regulations made by me," Mr. Goodwin said, "were stopgap regulations, so as to have definite laws on the books pending the promulgation of permanent dimout rules by the United States Army."

The Registrar said that plans for posting of dimout areas in Massachusetts have been held more or less in abeyance until the Army regulations were announced. He emphasized, however, that communities are still legally enforcing the regulations issued on Aug. 10.

Postage Deficient On Soldier Mail

Many soldiers and other personnel with the armed forces of the United States stationed overseas are being obliged to pay airmail postage because well-meaning relatives and friends fail to put sufficient postage on such letters.

This was disclosed today when Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy at Boston said that a large volume of air mail, prepaid at the rate of six cents an ounce instead of six cents a half ounce, is being deposited in post offices addressed to personnel overseas.

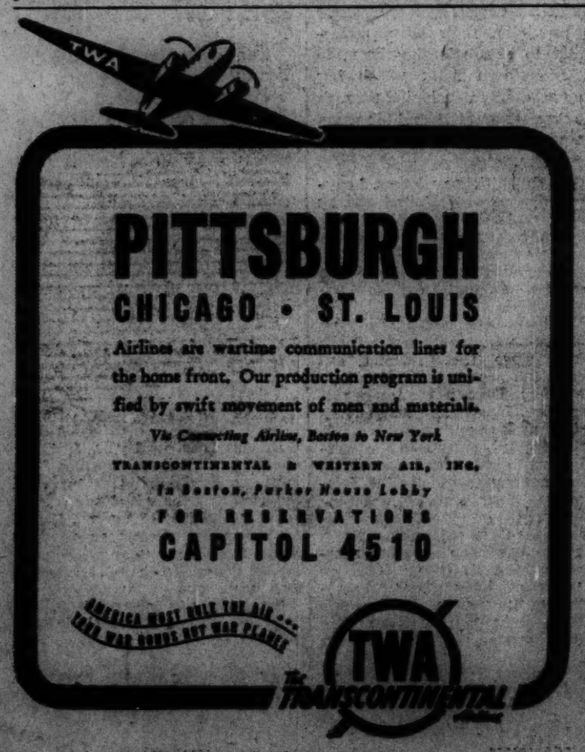
Such letters are returned to the senders for proper postage if the senders are known, said Mr. Gleavy. Otherwise they are forwarded to the addressee for collection of the additional postage, causing embarrassment to receivers and extra work for a postal service already overburdened, he said.

Many of the mailing public are not aware, he said, that the air mail rate for letters in the United States is six cents an ounce, but is double that for overseas, or six cents for each half-ounce.

Jews' Book Week Is Nation-Wide

National Jewish Book Week, from Nov. 22 to 29, will be celebrated in Boston this year with only two sessions, in view of dimouts and transportation restrictions. The first meeting will be held in the main lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, on Monday evening, Nov. 23, at 7:30 o'clock.

Rabbi Bernard Heller, author of "The Odyssey of a Faith"; Prof. Ruhr J. Bartlett of Tufts College, and Harry H. Fein will be the speakers. The second program will take the form of an open house art and book exhibit at the Mishkan Tefila Museum, Seaver Street, Roxbury, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock.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Airlines are wartime communication lines for the home front. Our production program is unified by swift movement of men and materials.
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AMERICA MUST RULE THE AIR... BUY WAR BONDS NOT WAR PLANES
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Grange Sifting Cause of Farm Labor Scarcity

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 16—The farmer does not want it said of him that he is too late with too little, said Herschel D. Newsom, Chairman of the Legislature Committee of the National Grange, as delegates from 37 states tackled the farm manpower problem at the national convention here. Their conviction was expressed after hearing Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's right-hand man Lieut. Col. James T. Coatsworth give a frank report on what the Selective Service Administration can and cannot do to defer essential farm labor.

Delegates agreed in informal conversation that highly paid industrial jobs as well as the draft must be reckoned with. Many resolutions have been offered on the subject, but no final one has been approved.

Guidance for Boards

In a radio round-table talk for Station KPQ here some leading State Grange masters stressed the fact that better labor policies must be adopted nationally if the farms are not to fall down on their vital production job. These speakers agreed with Colonel Coatsworth that the draft is by no means wholly to blame for the labor shortage but that industry, with its abnormally high wages and short hours, must take its share of the responsibility. To quote C. C. Coggswell, Master of the Kansas Grange; "If we keep spreading out money to folks to work 40 hours a week, the fellow who could milk the cows is going to go and get some of that money."

On the other hand, the farm people believe that local draft boards can be given more consistent guidance in their policy regarding essential farm labor.

Grangers received assurance that the Selective Service administrators are awake to their problem when Colonel Coatsworth told them of an experiment in deferment now being made in the dairy, livestock, and poultry industries. Under the new plan, local boards have been told to defer necessary workers in this field with the understanding that the deferred man loses his status if he leaves the farm for any other type of employment.

Colonel Coatsworth held no hopes for an entirely satisfactory solution to the farmers' manpower problem, but he thought something might be done by the establishment of some over-all agencies composed of all groups employing labor—the Army, Navy, Marines, Agriculture and industry—which would work out a balanced manpower policy for the nation.

Less Time Off Forecast

In any case, he predicted the winning of the war will require less time off, fewer vacations, less not showing up Monday mornings, and a longer work week for industry.

The farm manpower problem is no mere theory to many of the State Grange masters who are themselves farmers. Some found it extremely difficult to come to the convention this year because they had been obliged to take over the hired man's job.

Yesterday the Grange went to the local Methodist Church in a body. Louis J. Taber, former National Master was invited to the pulpit and made a statement which since has been quoted by another speaker; "Liberty is not created by man, it is of divine origin."

Grangers are reminding one another to be grateful for the liberty they enjoy as Americans.

Symbols of the Grange

Mrs. L. A. Sutherland, Flora — Mrs. Blanche Newsom, Pomona — Mrs. Bessie E. Siebert, Ceres

Grange Girl Wins a Watch With Transportation Essay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Grangers received an appeal to do their share in conserving transportation from a 17-year-old girl, Maxine Holbert, of Ewing, Mo. This farm girl, member of the Oyster Prairie Grange, entered a contribution in the National Grange Highway Essay Contest and thought no more about it until she was notified that, as National winner, she was to attend the convention, read her essay, and receive a watch.

Miss Holbert who helps her mother raise turkeys and often assists her father with his chores, pointed out to the Grange delegates the opportunities afforded the organization to educate the farm people in conserving tires, gasoline, and seats in buses as a means toward helping the war effort. Farm people, she said in her essay, are willing to be taught.

"Farmer Brown won't complain about missing a farmer's convention," she wrote; "neither will his son Bill yell to attend a baseball game; nor will Susie cry to see a certain movie, if they really understand our need for conservation of cars and tires. Instead they will have fun at home or at a neighbor's with a party or taffy pull. And they will turn their Sunday afternoon auto joy ride into a horseback ride, or even an evening stroll."

Corregidor Nurses Get Women's Honors

FORT DIX, N. J., Nov. 16 (AP)—Two Army nurses who were among the last to leave Corregidor before that Philippine Island fortress fell to the Japanese will share the honor of being named 1942 "woman of the year."

They are Capt. Florence McDonald, now Assistant Superintendent of Nurses at the Fort Dix station hospital, and Lieut. Helen L. Summers, now stationed at Mitchel Field, N. Y.

The award will be presented to them in New York's Madison Square Garden next Thursday by Mrs. Wendell Willkie on behalf of the Women's International Exposition.

It is given annually for outstanding "service to the nation by a woman." The first such award, made by the women's organization in 1929, went to Amelia Earhart.

'Home Economics'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 16—"Home economics" took on a new meaning in Grange departmental work this year, it appeared from a report made by Mrs. Lida S. Ives, chairman. Now it really means war work. For Grange home economics committees, composed of women members of local and county Granges all over the United States swung over immediately after Pearl Harbor to intensive activity in behalf of the Red Cross, the salvage drive, and the garden and nutrition programs.

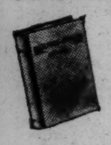
"Conservation for Preservation" was the slogan adopted. Grange women, united in their desire to help their country, have done many of the things their city sisters are doing, such as knitting (when yarn is available), making Red Cross supplies, making scrapbooks full of cheerful reading matter for servicemen in hospitals. In addition, they have given especial attention to increasing the Nation's food supply through growing garden produce.

"We have urged the more extensively planting of home gardens where experience and equipment were already established," said Mrs. Ives. "Here we operated in a field of experienced workers, and found a ready response. Many who formerly had had gardens, under stress of war conditions, returned again profitably to the soil. When I say profitably, I refer not to the actual dollars and cents value, but to the moral uplift felt by the gardener."

After raising produce, many of the members of Home Economics committees turned to canning, salting, drying, and storage of the product in cellars or pits. This was all accomplished in the face of labor shortages and a scarcity of seeds and fertilizers, Mrs. Ives pointed out.

Mrs. Ives carefully avoided statistics in her report, with one exception. To give some idea of the activity of the Home Economics department, she noted that 28,000 pieces of mail have gone out of her farm home office. How was she able to do all that mailing without a clerical staff? Right before the convention Mrs. Ives explained. She publicly thanked her children, two friends, and "Brother Ives who showed great patience when meals were late and the usual family routine interrupted."

STEPPING-STONES



by JOHN THOMAS CLARK

This is the book envisaged by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch

"We should clothe the Bible in a dress through which its beauty might best shine!"

Stepping-Stones is truly that book . . . consisting of approximately 400 narratives — King James Version. Every story complete and in sequence—with a definite starting point and stopping place. The year of each event indicated, and data taken from as many as six books to complete a story. Nothing even similar has ever been done before—"As fascinating as Arabian Nights," writes a young man, 17, who has never read the Bible. A young Miss, 12, read it through in less than one month. A self-styled heathen became so intrigued that he bought a copy for his home. Highest authorities, top ranking clergy, and Sunday School teachers consistently write of its great value. A most liberal review appeared in the magazine section of this paper. The reviewer wrote: "I don't recall that this has been done before . . . the method used in dealing with his subject is both unique and effective."

Our proposition is this—864 pages, price $5.00. Write for a copy to examine—send $2.00, and if not more than happy return the book in two weeks. Your money will be refunded without a question; or the balance of $3.00 may be paid $1.00 monthly. Greentree Press, Inc., 33 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of an Atlantic City, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box K-14, The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Camp Welfare Duty Assigned To Col. Johnson

The Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society has given Lieut. Col. Herbert A. Johnson, Manager of its Circulation Department, a partial leave of absence from his duties for the duration of the war in order that he may direct the Christian Science Camp Welfare Activities of The Mother Church under appointment by The Christian Science Board of Directors.

As Manager of Camp Welfare Activities, Colonel Johnson will act as Chief of Christian Science Wartime Ministers, assuming the duties formerly supervised by Wilfred B. Wells, who has resigned from that position in order to serve actively as a Christian Science Wartime Minister.

Colonel Johnson was connected with an industrial organization engaged in war work when the United States entered the first World War. A request was received that his company be represented on the Council of National Defense, and Colonel Johnson was asked to serve in that capacity and became Chairman of the equipment division.

Later he was invited by Gen. William Crozier to come into the military organization and he did so, with the rank of Captain. In competition with others he won the rank of Major, and served as Procurement Officer and in production work, following which he went overseas in active service. When he retired from the Army in 1919, he held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After some further experience in business, he retired in 1925 from the office of Vice-President of his company to devote his entire time to the practice of Christian Science healing, and in February, 1927, at the request of the Trustees of the Publishing Society, he took up circulation work for the branch churches in Chicago. In June of that year he was appointed Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

All communications with reference to Christian Science activities in military camps and naval stations should hereafter be addressed to Christian Science Camp Welfare Activities, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Used Cars Not Now on Ration List But OPA Keeping Eye on Needs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—While declining to make a long-range commitment, the Office of Price Administration said today that it did not intend to ration used automobiles at the present time.

Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of rationing, said the statement was made in response to many inquiries as to the possibility of used-car rationing.

"Rumors that we are at the point of putting a used-car rationing program into effect are false," Mr. O'Leary said.

"Naturally we have studied the subject, but our preliminary conclusions are that most of the used cars being sold are already going to persons who would be eligible to buy them under any rationing program we might devise."

Mr. O'Leary estimated the present stock of used cars in the country at about 300,000, which he called adequate for present needs. If a supply continues to be available for essential workers at fair prices, Mr. O'Leary added, there would be no necessity for used car rationing.

He said that the nation-wide gasoline rationing program would reduce nonoccupational use of motorcars to a minimum and probably served to channel used cars out of the hands of those who have less need for transportation into the hands of those most essential to the war effort.

Army Motorcycle Comes Into Its Own With Addition of Special Akron Tire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Development of a new Akron-made tire, which makes it possible for a military motorcycle to "ride circles around peeps—or jeeps in desert sand," has been announced by the Armored Force School of the U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Stephen C. Henry of Fort Knox Kentucky, Commandant of the Armored Force School, said the tire is being used by the school's motorcycle department, itself one of the largest motorcycle mechanic schools in the United States. He said that one entire armored division training in the California desert is now being equipped with it.

The new tire which is being developed at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is made according to Army specifications. The air pressure is cut down from 26 to six pounds. This newcomer resembles the old-fashioned balloon tire, and requires about the same amount of rubber.

Lieut. Col. William E. Watters, motorcycle department director at Fort Knox, said development of the new tire has jumped the motorcycle from the least maneuverable of military vehicles to the most maneuverable. He said the tires had recently been tested by enlisted instructors and officers on the dunes at Lake Michigan.

"The tire did everything we expected and more," he declared. "It took the motorcycles up the lee side of the dunes with hardly a pause for breath."

Survey of N. Y. Milk Shed Methods Is Proposed in Step to Stop Waste

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16 (AP)—Claiming that a "great waste of manpower and materials" exists in the dairy industry, the head of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association today proposed reorganization—from farm to doorstep—in the six-state New York milkshed.

Fred H. Sexauer, Association President, recommended an immediate survey "under industry supervision" of country receiving, country plant to city transportation, city plant handling, and city distribution.

"By proper arrangement," he contended, "hundreds of men, tons of equipment, thousands of tons of coal, gasoline, and fuel oil, thousands of tires, and hundreds of trucks could be released for war work."

Mr. Sexauer, whose Association claims to represent 30,000 producers—23,000 of whom are in the New York milkshed—would have the survey conducted by representatives of the Federal Market Administration, New York State College of Agriculture, Dairymen's League, and local and Federal agencies.

His suggestions "of what might be done as a contribution toward war victory" included a proposal that one co-operative corporation, owned jointly by present co-operatives in the milkshed, operate country plants, possibly on a cost-plus basis. One of the items of cost should be a reserve to compensate discontinued plants.

He also urged that a transportation corporation, to be owned jointly by the distributing interests in the city and co-operatives operating country places, take over transportation facilities now owned and operated by dairy interests.

Approximately 60,000 producers in New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts serve the New York milkshed.

Now the Turkey From the Aztecs

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (AP)—They're talking turkey these days in many a household where Thanksgiving preparations are in progress, but Dr. Loye Holmes Miller maintains that few know just what they're talking about.

Dr. Miller, biology professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, says chances are your pièce de resistance come Nov. 26 will have no geneological connection whatever with the wild New England breed with which the Pilgram Fathers symbolized their gratefulness three centuries ago.

It is Dr. Miller's theory—shared by other biologists—that turkeys raised on western plains are descendants of the Aztec turkey, reputedly first observed in Mexico by the Spanish explorer Grijalva, in 1518.

Entertaining U. S. Forces in Britain

Metropolitan Photo Service

Four Members of USO-Camps Shows

Shown broadcasting greetings to the AEF before leaving America are, left to right: Carole Landis, Kay Francis, Mitzi Mayfair and Martha Raye. They comprise the second group of famous stars to entertain in Britain within five weeks under the auspices of the Motion Picture Division of USO-Camp Shows.

Sentencing For Treason Coming Soon

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Federal Judge William J. Campbell announced today that the six Chicagoans convicted of treason probably would be sentenced early next week.

The Judge said he would hear any motions by defense counsel on Friday and, unless circumstances dictated his taking motions under advisement, sentence would be pronounced next week. Penalties range from five years imprisonment and $10,000 fines to execution.

Their conviction in Federal Court—only the second such verdict in 148 years of United States history—was brought in after less than three hours deliberation by a mixed jury. The verdict was described by United States Attorney J. Albert Woll, who directed the prosecution, as "the handwriting on the wall for all those who would attempt to be disloyal or have subversive designs."

The convicted relatives and friends of the executed German saboteur, Herbert Haupt, are all German-born, naturalized citizens in modest circumstances and without previous criminal records. They are Mr. and Mrs. Hans Haupt, parents of the saboteur; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling, uncle and aunt of young Haupt; and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wergin, friends of the Haupt family.

The six defendants were charged with giving "aid and comfort" to young Haupt while he laid the groundwork of his plans for sabotage, in which he had been trained in Germany. He and five fellow saboteurs were executed in Washington last Aug. 3. Two others received long prison sentences.

The only other American to be convicted of treason since 1794 is Max Stephan of Detroit, who was sentenced last Aug. 6 to be hanged for assisting a German flyer who escaped from a Canadian prison camp. Execution was postponed pending outcome of an appeal.

"By far the great majority of persons of alien parentage are loyal," said Mr. Woll.

During the three-week trial, the Government brought out that Herbert Haupt, a Chicago youth, went to Germany in 1941 and became a German saboteur. A statement taken from the saboteur's father, Hans Haupt, related that the youth returned to Chicago last June 19 and disclosed his plans to all six defendants.

Troupe of U. S. Film Stars In Britain to Entertain AEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An all-star, all-girl troupe of top ranking American entertainers including Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Mitzi Mayfair and Martha Raye has just arrived in Great Britain to entertain American troops stationed in the British Isles, it is announced by the motion picture division of USO-Camp Shoows in New York.

The members of this volunteer Theatrical Task Force have all appeared extensively at army and navy training bases in the United States and will present to soldiers overseas an integrated variety program of songs, dances and comedy.

Screen star Kay Francis will act as mistress of ceremony of the troupe. Film actress Carole Landis will do a song and comedy routine. Mitzi Mayfair, dancer of Broadway musical comedy fame, will perform several of her stage dance successes in addition to request dances, and Martha Raye, singing and dancing comedienne, will offer her own interpretations of popular song numbers. Material for this all-star revue was written by Hal Block, well-known radio writer.

The troupe composed of Miss Francis, Miss Landis, Miss Mayfair and Miss Raye, who have all cancelled commercial radio and screen engagements for the period, will remain in Great Britain for approximately two months. This is the second entertainment group to perform in the British Isles for USO-Camp Shows.

The first company which included Merle Oberon, Al Jolson, Patricia Morison, Frank McHugh and Allen Jenkins arrived in England the latter part of August and stayed for about three weeks. Other entertainers have played at many different off-shore bases during recent months and increasing numbers of performers of stage, screen and radio are scheduled to go overseas for USO-Camp Shows within the near future to keep pace with the entertainment demands of America's growing AEF.

During the past year USO-Camp Shows has entertained millions of uniformed service men both in continental United States and overseas.

Doing Christmas Shopping Early This Year Is Patriotic Gesture

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP) — If you're going to resolve to do your Christmas shopping early this year—and then, as in previous years, break your resolution and join the last-minute shoppers—you're going to be mighty sorry.

Merchants suggested today that to save—in copious quantities—the wear and tear on nerves, the shopworn and overworked slogan, "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early," should be considered with deepest earnestness this season. They even argued it was a patriotic duty.

They based their arguments on two principal factors which make wartime Christmas shopping expeditions a serious business.

Merritt C. Penticoff, President of the Chicago Retail Merchants Association, said the situation in Chicago reflected conditions in most of the nation's cities.

The sales force of most stores, he said, has been cut by enlistments and the draft and employees taking higher paid jobs in war industries. Postoffices throughout the nation are faced with similar problems.

Many stores normally employ temporary workers during the Yuletide, but there are many concerns having difficulty finding sufficient help. High school and college students are being recruited in large numbers for temporary positions.

Mr. Penticoff said shoppers must take into consideration the fact that there will be many inexperienced sales persons and less efficient service in many stores.

The transportation difficulties which will add a burden to the shoppers who delay early buying will result from the gasoline rationing, although regular service will be increased. The stores also will be confronted with the problem of making increased deliveries under the Government program of saving tires, gasoline, and manpower.

Distributors to retail stores have announced there would be sufficient of most goods but merchants warned that early shoppers would fare best.

Senate Vote Shelves Camp Liquor Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP) — The Senate, tied up by the action of Southern members in using time-consuming parliamentary tactics to delay debate on an anti-poll tax bill, voted 44 to 19 today against immediate consideration of a bill to prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks at and near military posts.

The liquor measure was reached on the Senate's routine calendar and when its consideration met with a verbal objection, Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas, moved to take it up. Led by Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, who forced five time-consuming quoroum calls in a space of 55 minutes, the Southerners forced a roll call vote on Senator O'Daniel's motion.

When it had been voted down, Senator Russell made another point of no quorum in an apparent effort to delay a move by Democratic leader Alban W. Barkley of Kentucky to bring up the controversial anti-poll tax bill.

Since any Senator may demand a quorum at any time after the transaction of business, Senator Russell raised the point each time the Senate had disposed of a minor bill on the calendar by declining to consider it. Although there apparently was a quorum present at all times, each call consumed about six minutes while clerks called the roll.

These delaying tactics apparently were designed to prevent Senator Barkley from making a motion to take up the anti-poll tax bill during the first two hours of the Senate's session, when his motion would not be debatable under Senate rules.

Earlier, after the Southern Senators had shown Friday and Saturday that they were prepared to exhaust all parliamentary means to delay the measure, Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska had urged the Democratic leader to "get tough" with its opponents.

"We can break this filibuster if we fight fire with fire," Senator Norris told reporters. "We'll have to invoke every parliamentary rule in the book to do it, but the Senate ought to have the right to vote on a question that is as fundamental as the abolition of the vicious poll tax."

Senator Russell told reporters that Georgia had had a poll tax continuously since before the Revolutionary War.

Good Postum's* a delicious drink—
Beats other drinks all hollow—
There's warmth and cheer and hearty joy
In each delightful swallow!

** Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

MODERN AS UNCLE SAM'S LAND BATTLESHIPS

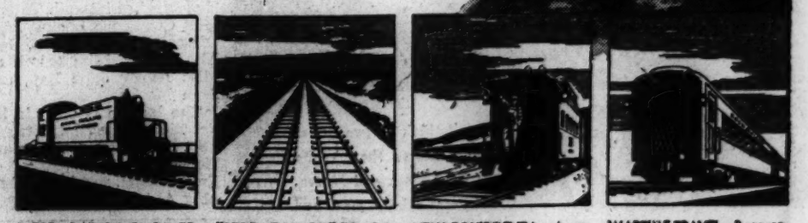
PLANNED PROGRESS HAS MADE ROCK ISLAND ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEMS

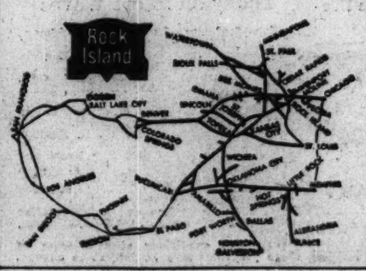
Today Rock Island is hauling millions of ton-miles of vital war freight every 24 hours. And we are equipped to carry even more! For Rock Island was *prepared* for war.

We were ready, because our program of *Planned Progress*, embracing expenditures of millions of dollars, has made Rock Island one of America's most modern railroads. That these were wise expenditures is clearly shown by our ability to rush unprecedented shipments of men and war materials to their destinations with maximum speed and efficiency.

During the past six years *many* important improvements have been effected to make Rock Island the great railroad it is today. Among them are . . .

Buy War BONDS





DIESEL SWITCH ENGINES which, due to their flexibility and ease of operation, have simplified switching problems of vital shipping in classification yards.

"STREAMLINED" TRACK. Mile after mile of curves have been eliminated or "eased"; heavier rails, ties and ballast have been used; grades have been reduced.

NEW EQUIPMENT has been added to rush vital war shipments to their destinations. When materials now on order are received, this efficiency will be further increased.

WARTIME TRAVEL—Because of troop movements and increased travel, we urge early ticket purchases and reservations. Cancel promptly if plans change.

ROCK ISLAND LINES

J. D. FARRINGTON, Chief Executive Officer
J. W. HILL, General Freight Traffic Manager — A. D. MARTIN, Passenger Traffic Manager

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

They Pledge Anew to Aid War As Girl Scouts Run Own Meeting

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

About 200 Senior Girl Scouts of Greater Boston gathered at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain yesterday afternoon to see and hear what they could do to aid the war program and to pledge themselves anew to such service.

The Senior Service Scouts planned the program and conducted it themselves. It was the first city-wide meeting of those Scouts who recently fulfilled the requirements which give them the right to wear the Senior Service caps. To qualify, the girls must know, among other things, all the air-raid rules for blackouts, the location of fireboxes in their districts, how to get around their districts in the dark as well as in the daylight, what food to take for their families for two days emergency rations, and they must be able to pack a suitcase with evacuation necessities in two minutes.

Write a Series of Skits

When representatives of these Senior Service Scouts in various districts decided to have a city-wide meeting, they said they wanted to put it on themselves without any outside speakers. The result was a series of skits written by their own members to illustrate the different war services Scouts are performing and for which more Service Scouts are needed.

Troop 14 of Dorchester portrayed their work at the blood donor center with a skit showing a telephone conversation in which two Scouts were discussing their duties there. Scouts man the canteen at the center on Saturday mornings, for instance; they also distribute posters and serve as couriers.

A scene at a switchboard, with two messengers on duty, enacted by Troop 12 of Dorchester, represented Scout service in hospitals. Troop 2 of Dorchester put on a salvage demonstration, showing what to save and how to do it in the case of fats and tin cans.

The series of skits concluded with a humorous one on what not to do in an air raid. Troop 10 of Jamaica Plain "brought down the house" with this act. The continuity of the series was provided by a Scout reading a letter she was writing to a friend telling of her Scout activities. As she would mention each service, it would be portrayed on the stage.

Can Help With Children

One of the most useful ways in which Scouts of 16 and over can serve their communities at the moment is to help with children's groups in neighborhood houses. The need is great and it gives the girls an opportunity to use the skills they have learned in their regular Scout program. They can help with crafts, music, games, and whatever leadership ability they have developed has a chance to come to the fore.

Senior Service Scouts have also pledged co-operation with the Boston Committee on Public Safety. They are going to help assemble the recreation kits to be used for entertainment purposes at evacuation centers. They are already serving as couriers at the Information Center, and they have taken a salvage pledge, promising not only to collect scrap in their districts but to conserve materials already in use and to work with other Scouts to get them to do the same.

Servicemen's Gifts Pile Up

As admission to yesterday's meeting, each Scout brought an item for a serviceman. Stationery, candy, chewing gum, tooth powder, playing cards, shaving cream, combs, files, peanuts piled up at a great rate as the girls came trooping in. Later some of the girls will go to the Young Women's Christian Association to wrap and pack these gifts in shoebox-size packages to be sent to the men for Christmas.

The Senior Service Scouts of Brighton had on display an exhibit of all the things the Scouts are making as part of their war program. They included hospital bags, recreation kits, trench candles, and several types of posters.

Selma Shuman and Roberta Saul, both of Troop 10 of Roxbury, were in charge of the meeting, which closed with a flag ceremony by Troop 7 of South Boston. After the skits, Mrs. George Kealey, chairman of the program committee and head of the Girl Scout Service Bureau, talked about the 11 types of service available to the Scouts. The girls had been given cards to fill out stating which they would like to do and what hours they could give. Hostesses at the meeting were members of Troop 14, West Roxbury, and Troop 10, Dorchester.

By a Staff Photographer

Give Service to Children

Senior Service Scouts learning child care. This is one of the important war services which Girl Scouts will be called upon to perform for the "duration." Roberta Saul, left, is a member of Troop 10, Roxbury, and Evelyn Bearce, right, belongs to Troop 10, Dorchester.

N.E. Women's Clubs Federation to Hold Meeting in Boston

The 33rd New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs will be entirely devoted to a discussion of ways by which New England women can better serve in the war effort and by which they may work together for the postwar days. The conference, which takes place on Wednesday and Thursday at the Hotel Statler, is the first since war was declared.

Originally scheduled to meet in Connecticut, it was switched to Boston on account of transportation difficulties, Boston being more central to the New England states. Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor of Ludlow, Vt., President of the Conference, will preside. There will be a board meeting at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the Conference will convene at 2 p. m.

Instead of the usual reports of State Presidents, there will be a forum addressed by two speakers and followed by general discussion. Dr. Pennington Haile, Assistant Director of the League of Nations Association, has consented at the last minute to take the place of Clark Eichleberger, who has been summoned to Washington. Dr. Haile will speak on "Women in the New World," and the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, minister of the Arlington Street church, on "Religion for the New World."

Soloist in the afternoon will be Dorothy MacNeil, soprano, and Earl Weidner, Jr., violinist, will play at the dinner in the evening. Mrs. Earl Weidner, music chairman of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will accompany both. An informal reception for Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of Keene, N. H., First Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will precede the dinner. Mrs. Dickinson and Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, will be the evening speakers.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Karl Heath Kopf, at Mt. Vernon Congregational Church, in a service observing the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the church edifice:

The severest test of the spiritual quality of a church is to ask what would happen if the church building were suddenly destroyed, as has so often happened in Europe. Then the unseen fabric of the real church gets a chance to show.

The sharing of necessities with each other is more attractive than the stained-glass window. The love and care for each other is more warming than the heat from the furnace. The strong leadership of Christ is more evident than the oratory from the pulpit.

This is the kind of church that can hold the world together just when it is most in danger of falling apart. And this is the essential meaning of the ancient phrase, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

This war is the military part of a gigantic revolution against civilization. To win, we must reaffirm the religious philosophy which sees that all men are equal in God.

Why is Hitler so intent on destroying religion? Why did he boast that he would destroy Christianity, root and branch? Because religion stands against his philosophy of irreligious contempt for man.

People sometimes say, "It does not matter what a man believes, it is the deed that counts." To be sure, the deed is important. But let us not fail to see that vital belief is the spring which releases action.

The Rev. Alexander Winston, at First Parish Church (Unitarian):

There is a frontier in your heart more important than any physical frontier opened by the courageous pioneers. The magnificent achievements of the Oregon Trail, Lewis and Clark, La Salle and Boone are no more wonderful than the achievements in Christian living possible to citizens of Boston now.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

I believe there is enough of Christ's spirit in the world today so that in the outcome of this war we shall stand the test, and ratify the project now so much to the fore, of a federal union of nations. Separation in the sense of hatred bespeaking violence among the nations may well soon be a thing of the past, and we shall be able to say, in Saint John of Patmos' symbolic sense, "The sea is no more."

Massachusetts State Board Of D. A. R. to Meet

Daughters of the American Revolution

The state board of the Massachusetts Society, will meet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Friday. The advisory board will convene at 10 o'clock, followed by luncheon with chapter regents and vice-regents, state chairman and vice-chairmen. The afternoon session will be held in the salon at 1 p. m.

Mrs. John Logan Marshall, vice-president general, from South Carolina, will speak about the Tamassee School, one of the 14 schools assisted by the National Society. The junior group of the D.A.R., under the leadership of their state chairman, Mrs. Irving H. Merriam, will hold their annual sale of Christmas gifts at this meeting since the December sessions are to be omitted.

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, will preside at all sessions. She will give a report of the meetings of the National Board which she recently attended in the national capital.

Wellesley Hills Group Planning Hawaiian Evening

Members and guests of the Evening Alliance of the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church will enjoy an all-Hawaiian evening on Wednesday at the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Parish House, beginning at 8 p. m.

Alice Cooper Bailey, who is the daughter of Judge Cooper, former acting governor of the islands, will give an illustrated lecture on "Before Pearl Harbor." She lived in the islands for 20 years, and these particular pictures were taken in the summer of 1941.

Hawaiian music will form a background to the story, and the poetry and historic significance of the native dances will be interpreted in costume by Miss Barbara Twigg Smith of Honolulu.

Ushers will wear the traditional "holokus" of Hawaii. They include Miss Constance Loring, Miss Molli Oliver, Miss Deborah Dey, Miss Alice Wells, Miss Priscilla Aiken, Miss Nancy Jane Day, and Miss Jean Marke.

The lecture is open to the public. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Betty Baker, Unitarian Parish House, Wellesley Hills, or Mrs. Enid Wilson, president of the Evening Alliance.

Colonial Wars Daughters Meeting

At their meeting at the Hotel Vendome on Saturday, Nov. 21, the Daughters of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts will commemorate the signing of "The Compact" in the cabin of the Mayflower in 1620. The meeting will open at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Miner H. A. Evans will give a book review, and tea will be served by Mrs. Charles Wilde Stevens, hostess. Assisting her will be Miss Harriet Eddy, Mrs. John Fiske Ford, Mrs. Herbert W. Jackson, Mrs. Benjamin Rae, Mrs. Harry Wiggin, and Mrs. Howard Wright.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—6:45 p. m. — "Starlight." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.93meg., 29.3m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:00 p. m. — Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Lima, Peru — 11:30 p. m. — Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.3m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Boston's Women Taxi Drivers Make Good

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Crashing into the taxi business wasn't easy, and after a little more than three weeks on the road, Boston's four women taxi drivers are still up against a bit of kidding, a lot of staring and a heap of competition.

They're taking it, asking no favors, and winning even the reluctant admiration of their severest critics.

Miss Myrtle Lewis of Brookline tells of two men who were about to hop into her cab at one of the local hotels, when one of them noticed a woman at the wheel.

"See here," he said to his friend, "I'm not going to ride with any woman!"

"Oh, come on," scolded the other, "she'll get us there just as easily as a man."

"All right," sputtered the unconscientious objector finally, "but" —leaning over to Miss Lewis— "please don't try to prove to me that you're a good driver."

"When he got out, he gave me a generous tip and apologized," related Miss Lewis with a laugh.

That's the fine thing about these girls. They don't try to show off or take advantage of their sex to win favor. The men sensed that quickly when they came on the job and any unpleasantness that might have arisen was neatly averted.

All of these women—and at the last count there were four—are driving for the Town Taxi Company. They report that their coworkers and the drivers for other companies, as well, have been "swell!" There are a few, of course, who don't go out of their way any to make it easy for the women, but for the most part, they say, the men have accepted them good, naturedly and been really cooperative.

Women riders are delighted to find another woman at the wheel and many give an extra generous tip, with the explanation, "In celebration of my first trip with a woman taxi driver."

Even elderly women on the street, spotting a girl in the driver's seat of a passing cab, will raise their hands in a salute of congratulation.

Miss Lewis is a solid-looking person, with a hearty laugh and the build of an athletic person, which she is, having been a professional skater and athletic director for nine years.

Six months ago she applied for a taxi driver's license in Cambridge, the first woman to venture the step. For years she says she has believed there was no reason in the world why women could not drive a taxi as well as men. It wasn't so easy, however, to convince Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty of that, but with the drain of manpower for war, the Commissioner finally gave his consent to the granting of hackney licenses to women—and here they are.

Mrs. Grace D. Aborn of Arlington, a soft-spoken widow with a son in the Army in Hawaii, is one of the newest drivers for Town, and had been on the job only a week when we talked with her. She answered the advertisement for women drivers, passed the test and is keen about her new work.

Mrs. Aborn was formerly a bill collector, has been driving her own car for 15 years, and knows the city from end to end. She had a word of praise for the men.

"I was really surprised. I thought they would resent us. But they don't. They never try to cut us out at the stands either."

Youngest driver, and the first to take the wheel for Town, is Mary McKee of Brookline. Mary walks with a sort of boyish swagger, is embarrassed "by all this publicity," and honestly admits she gets more of a kick out of her weekly pay envelope than any glory there may be in the title of "first woman taxi driver in Boston."

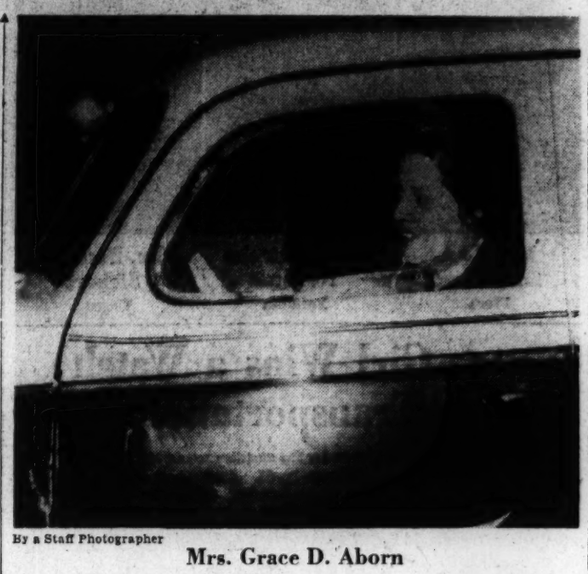
With tips, her salary gets up into the forties. "Imagine me getting 40 bucks a week!" she grins.

"Best natured girl in Boston," boasts her boss affectionately as she goes out.

Mrs. Nellie Waefler of Boston, formerly a masseur, expects that her husband may go into the service soon, and is already now to get along on her own.

The fourth woman driver works only part time. She is Mrs. Rose M. LeCours of Boston, who is joint-owner with her husband of a parking lot.

The women report for work at 7 a. m., and quit at 4:30 p. m. Winfield Snow, Manager for the Town Taxi, is proud of the good record the women have made and says there will be more on the job as soon as he can get them.



By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Grace D. Aborn

Arlington woman at the wheel is one of four Boston women taxi drivers.

N. H. Vote Recount Sought

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Louis H. Locke of Deering has petitioned the Secretary of State for a recount on the votes for representative in Deering. She was defeated by Stewart Michie, Republican, by eight votes in the election. Mrs. Locke ran as an independent.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Willkie Among Speakers Over Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell Willkie will address the Forum on Current Problems on the subject of "Economic Freedom of the World," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m. Other Forum speakers are James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, and his subject will be "Economic Foundations for World Order," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m. William Martin Jeffers, National Rubber Administrator, speaks over BLUE-WHDH at 4:30 p. m. Juan Trippe, founder of the Pan American Airways, will talk about the Merchant Marine of the Air, MBS, 9:15 p. m., and WNAC, by recording, at 10:45 p. m.

As previously announced, other Forum speakers may replace regularly listed programs.

Richard Crooks, tenor, will sing Bizet's aria, "The Pearl Fishers," Quilter's "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal," Forsyth's "The Bellman," and Strickland's "Lindy Lou." The orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, will play a medley of George M. Cohan's songs, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, replaces Lily Pons as soloist on the Guest Artists' Series. Mr. Heifetz' program has not been announced, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings "Hymn to the Sun" from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Coq d'Or," and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, will sing "Captain Stratton's Fancy," by Deems Taylor. The chorus sings a medley of Rio Rita tunes, and Percy Faith conducts the orchestral selections, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Orson Welles dramatizes "The Air Transport Command" in a fully documented script for the second radiocast in his aviation series, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Arlene Francis stars in tonight's Cavalcade of America dramatization, "Alaska Under Arms," adapted from the book by Jean Potter. Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Chief of the Troops Division of the Office of Chief Engineer, and supervisor of the Alaskan Highway project will speak from Washington, D. C., giving first hand accounts of the undertaking, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Cecil B. DeMille presents Irene Dunne, Ray Milland and Otto Kruger in a radio adaptation of "To Mary, With Love," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild Players present "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," with Basil Rathbone and Merle Oberon in the leading roles, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Tuesday

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will address the Forum on Current Events over BLUE-WHDH at 2 p. m. and Elmer Davis will talk on "Free Ideas and Communications," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m., MBS, 3:30 p. m. WNAC, 3:45 p. m.

Walter Scott Wyman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

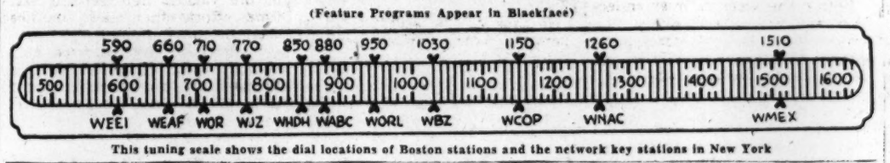
AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 16 — Walter Scott Wyman, who passed on here yesterday, was about to complete negotiations for the merger of the Central Maine Power Company and the Cumberland Light and Power Company, into a $173,000,000 corporation, of which he was to be President. Mr. Wyman was President of both the merging companies, and began his public utility career with a small power plant at Oakland, Maine.

The merger, under which the new company would serve the 14 counties of lower and central Maine, was approved recently by the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission and the directors of both companies. It awaited stockholders' action in meetings on November 18 at Augusta and Portland.

From humble oeginnings, Mr. Wyman, who later became President of the New England Public Utilities, financed his own plant on money he had saved from his position as Assistant Superintendent of the Maine Water Company. He became Manager of the Waterville and Fairfield Street Railway two years after graduating from Tufts College in 1897, and during his many years of service never relaxed under an opportunity to develop power possibilities in the Pine Tree State.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Air Capers: variety pro-	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Claude R. Wickard and	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News; Hollywood	gram	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Craig McGeachy: 'Feed-	Popular music
3:30	"Pos(sum)": Bandlead-	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	ing-Rehabilitation'	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	ers' Parade	Organ; song	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	John Kirby's Orchestra
4:15	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Across the Footlights	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30	"Family Front": sk.	W. M. Jeffers, Nat. Rub-	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Frances Langford, songs
4:45	Studio program	ber Administrator; News	"Widder Brown": sketch	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:15	Song; "Date Book"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Scorts results
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Music
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Karl Rhodes' Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Orson Welles	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Dise	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Dinning Sisters, songs	Donald, Donna, Johnny	"This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	matic sketch	Meet the Band	John Barry, comment	Yard": variety
8:00	James F. Byrnes,	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Judy Garland, songs
8:15	Director OES	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	'The Barries': songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": drama	Drama
9:00	Theater: Irene	"Counter-Spy": mystery	"Great Artists": Lily	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Haydn's
9:15	Dunne, Ray Mil-	"Counter-Spy": mystery	Jascha Heifetz, violinist	News Service	Symphony No. 100
9:30	land, O. Kruger, 'To	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half": quiz	(Military) in G
9:45	Mary With Love'	Orch.; Gracie Fields	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	show	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: "Good-bye,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine:	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15	Mr. Chips"	Alias John Freedom	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Local Sports
10:30	Wendell Willkie	Alias John Freedom	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	Wendell Willkie	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Juan Trippe: "Air"	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast; Sportscast	March to Victory	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Lands of Free; Inter-Am.	"Radio Newsreel": Ar-	Local Sports
11:45	Music	Music; News	Univ. of Air: recorded	thur Mann	Local Sports

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Oddities; Musical	Organ recital; Tax Book	
7:15	Studio program	News report	Clock; News	News comments	
7:30	Music; Talk; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Revelle Roundup, songs	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Rise 'n' Shine": music	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast": music	Ruth Moss: interview	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News report; "Salute"	"Morning Toast": music	Ruth Moss: interview	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister": sketch	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott, food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	News comments	"Kick Conga"
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Club News	"Help Mate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Int.; Music	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	Second Husband	"Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Swing Time	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum": sk.	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Gospel songs	"Bouquet": music	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	"Curtain Time" with
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Organ: vocalist	Shopping News	News: Fashion talk	Marguerite Porter
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	Gov. Saltonstall	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour";	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young'	drama; music; guests	Hymn Recital	Local sports	News Reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Current Problems Forum	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	New; Hollywood	Current Problems Forum	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Shady Valley Folk"	Popular Music
3:30	Elmer Davis: 'Free	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Kim. Davis: 'Free Ideas'	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Ideas, C'm'nic't'ns'	U. S. Signal Corps	'Right to Happiness': sk.	String Ensemble	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News; Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, news	Harry James' Orchestra
4:15	The Victory Front	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Orin Williams' Orch.
4:30	Book Talk	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Lorenzo Jones"	Current Problems Forum	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:45	Studio program	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Young Widder Brown"	Current Problems Forum	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
5:15	'Dake B'k'; 'Follies'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News, Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Music
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems: vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	"This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45	Hour; songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Musical Gems: vocalists	Dance orchestra	Yard": variety
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Prm.
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	activities	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": drma	Dramatization
8:45	Bruce; music; news	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": drma	Romance in Music
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense": drama.	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense": drama	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
10:00	Mayor Tobin; Songs	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	Bruins-Canadiens hockey
10:15	Hon. D. Bowes-Lyon	Nelwork Sports	Bob Hope Variety Show	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	game; news
10:30	Network speaker	Network speaker	Network speaker	Network speaker	Hockey game; News
10:45	News; Rideout	Network Sports	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Network sports	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman	Karl Rhodes' Orchestra	March to Victory	Sumner Welles; recorded	Dramatization
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Melody Hall": orches-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast	Music You Want	tra; soloist	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (48.7)
3:00 p. m.—News; Day Dream Melodies.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Music from Other Lands.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the Spirit.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Songs by Marcia.
6:45 p. m.—Freedom on the Land Forever.
7:00 p. m.—Music; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News anud sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)
3:00 p. m.—Claude R. Wickard; Miss Craig McGeachey, "Feeding and Rehabilitation."
3:45 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton: News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports: Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family: Skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods": Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries": songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond": drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter: news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half": quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper: News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morals": Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert: News.
10:45 p. m.—Juan Trippe: Merchant Marine of the Air.
11:00 p. m.—News.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, Nov. 17

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 15.10me, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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All-Women Sawmill Crew Strikes a New Note in the Adaptability of Female Help

Associated Press

Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration Project at Turkey Pond, N. H., Gives Women a New Adventure in the Field of Men's Work

More sawmills will be operated with women to complete sawing of salvage lumber if the experiment proves successful at Turkey Pond, near Concord, N. H., where the first all-women crew has been put to work by the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, a government agency, which anticipates a shortage of men sawyers. (1) Portable mill, sawing pond-stored logs from timber damaged by the 1938 hurricane. The production goal is 10,000 board feet of one-inch lumber daily. Eight to 14 women are to be employed at this mill; more than half the 12,000,000 board feet of lumber remain from the original storage. Winches, chains, cant hooks, and log dogs will be used to help the women get the logs to the headsaw but it's up to them to start logs from the mill slip up the runway to the mill deck to the saw carriage and the headsaw, across a sorting deck and finally to storage bays. (2) Eighteen-year-old Norma Webber using a pike pole like a regular lumberjack. (3) These women (unidentified) get $4 a day each for carrying logs out of the pond for storage near the mill before winter's grip locks the logs in the pond ice. (4) This (unidentified) girl lumberjack tries her band at bark stripping. Ordinarily she operates the winch but at odd times she can also use a hook to strip off bark from logs before they are pulled to the headsaw. Newly stripped logs, wet from long storage in the pond, are at left. (5) These are no ironing boards. This is the finished lumber leaving the saw as final step of women lumberjacks. Shown, left to right: Mrs. Doris Clark and Mrs. Hazel Davis.

Defense Units At Radcliffe In Full Swing

Whether watching the skies for enemy planes or taking care of the children of defense workers, students of Radcliffe College are mobilized for war work under the War Service Committee. Organized largely through the efforts of Miss Julia Deane, '44, of Boston, Mass., who is now the chairman, this committee has solidified the entire student body into an efficient unit.

Backbone of the new system is a questionnaire issued to all of the students listing their skills, whether in natural sciences or map-making, whether supervisory or clerical, and their experience in war work. Through this questionnaire, 445 students have pledged to work on an average of six hours a week each, and many of them volunteered for night duty. Copies of these questionnaires are kept in the College Appointment Bureau, and in the Dean's Office for reference.

Through the response to these questionnaires, students have been able to set in motion a total war effort. A systematic stamp sale has been organized under the supervision of Miss Ella Jane van Horne '43, of Newark, N. J. Stamps are sold regularly in each of the dormitories and at several stations in the college buildings. At the dormitories 85 per cent of the girls have pledged to contribute regularly, while one dormitory has a 100 per cent average. The first two weeks, the students bought $241 in defense stamps, including two $75 bonds.

The new Air Raid Precaution system is working effectively. Those girls who have been trained do night warden duty regularly, and all of the girls are drilled in weekly test air-raid alarms in the dormitories. Dimout rules are voluntarily observed. And last Monday 87 Radcliffe students, organized by Miss Julia Deane, took the oath of the Interceptor Command Service, which operates under the Boston Information Center.

Aside from this, those students able to do clerical work are volunteering their services for war work at the college and outside.

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Tin Can Collections This Week

In these communities of Massachusetts collecting of tin cans will be made this week on the dates given:

Andover ..... November 15	Milton ..... November 16, 17, 18, 19
Arlington .... Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Nahant ..... November 19
Belmont ..... Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Needham ..... Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Beverly ..... Already collected	Newton ..... Daily collections
Boston ..... Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	Peabody ..... November 16
Braintree ..... Nov. 17	Quincy ..... Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Brookline ..... Daily collections	Randolph ..... November 20
Cambridge ..... November 18, 19	Reading ..... Already collected
Canton ..... November 18	Revere ..... Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Canton ..... Nov. 18	Salem ..... November 16, 17, 18
Chelsea ..... Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Salisbury ..... November 20
Cohasset ..... Next month	Saugus ..... Next month
Essex ..... November 17	Scituate ..... November 17, 18
Everett ..... November 20	Somerville .. Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Hingham ..... November 19	Stoneham ..... November 20
Holbrook ..... November 18	Swampscott ..... November 20
Hull ..... November 19	Wakefield ..... November 18
Lexington ..... November 16	Waltham ..... November 16, 17, 18
Lincoln ..... November 19	Watertown ..... Daily collections
Lowell ..... November 29	Wellesley ..... November 20
Malden ..... Next month	Weston ..... November 16
Marblehead ..... November 16, 17, 18	Weymouth ..... November 23
Medford .... Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Winthrop ..... November 17
Melrose ..... November 22	Winchester ..... November 18, 19
Methuen ..... November 16, 17	Woburn ..... Nov. 17, 18, 19, 20

Tin Can Collection Week For November Is Launched

November's Tin Can Collection Week in Massachusetts was launched this morning, with collections being made throughout the day in Wards 1 to 5 in Boston, and in Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Chelsea, Lexington, Marblehead, Medford, Methuen, Milton, Needham, Newton, Peabody, Quincy, Revere, Salem, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, and Weston.

Before the week is over collections will be made in every city, town and hamlet in Massachusetts with the exception of Fitchburg, Pittsfield and Taunton, which will not have the regular monthly collection until December although all of them now are collecting and shipping their cans to the detinning establishments.

Indications are that Massachusetts this month will furnish a record breaking number of tin cans for housewives now make it a daily practice to save the tin cans and few escape to the rubbish pile. Other communities may follow Boston's example in having rubbish removal crews throw back any tin cans mistakenly placed with the rubbish. Through that system every tin can user is forced to save and prepare their tin cans.

"Widening war fronts are making ever increasing demands for tin cans to transport and preserve food for our fighting forces on land and sea," says John I. Taylor, regional chief general salvage conservation division, War Production Board. "New England housewives are meeting the demand in a patriotic manner and if they only will get the habit of making a daily practice of saving their kitchen fats, the same as they do their tin cans it greatly will help the war effort."

Commissioner George C. Hyland of the City of Boston Department of Public Works makes an especial plea for all housewives to have their tin cans on the sidewalks the night before the days of collection in the various wards. This plan should be followed in all other communities.

Tin cans will be collected in Boston tomorrow in Wards 6 to 10, on Wednesday in Wards 11 to 14, on Thursday in Wards 15 to 18 and on Friday in Wards 19 to 22.

No cans will be accepted unless opened at both ends, cleaned and flattened.

Typewriters Sought

With a quota set at 44,000 critically needed typewriters for the Army and Navy, the New England Regional Office of the War Production Board has taken "Send Your Typewriters to War" as its theme, and tonight will launch an intensified drive to induce business firms to sell 25 per cent of their typewriters to feed the national need for 600,000 standard-type office machines.

At tonight's monthly dinner meeting of the Boston chapter of the National Office Management Association in the Manger hotel, Whitney Harb, Special Assistant to the WPB Regional Director, will tell an audience of Greater Boston office managers and business executives the urgent nature of the campaign, the quota objectives, the mechanics of making voluntary sales, and various ways and means of making three typewriters do the work of four, "so that the fourth machine can go to war," where, "a naval fighting ship, an army field station or even a bomber crew may soon need it desperately."

While the Boston NOMA meeting is only the first move in a region-wide campaign, it was pointed out that the companies to be represented in the attendance tonight, chiefly large business, banking and insurance firms, now own in the aggregate enough typewriters to fill nearly 20 per cent of the entire New England quota of 44,000 machines, if they will release one in four for sale to our armed forces.

Scout Leaders to Meet In Boston November 18

A thousand adult Scout leaders from all districts of Greater Boston are expected to attend the 31st annual meeting of the Boston Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, next Wednesday evening at the Hotel Bradford, Scout executive O. A. Kitterman announced here.

Gordon Gaskill, war correspondent, and Frank M. Totton, Vice-President of Chase National Bank, New York City, are to speak.

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Maine Corrals Data for Its Coming Budget

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 16—Heads of Maine State government agencies are appearing one by one before the Legislative Budget Committee, which, this week, began its biennial budget hearings when estimates of apropriations necessary for the next biennium are received from department heads.

Maine's last fiscal period ended with an excellent financial showing but some State officials are viewing the approaching years with apprehension stemming from two major sources. On the revenue side chief item of concern is the likelihood of severly diminished returns from the sales of liquor by State Commission stores and licensing of beer parlors. On the expense side there is the obligation that some officials feel toward improving the salary level for Maine school teachers.

Sentiment for improving the salary schedule for teachers is said to have gained new supporters as a result of the willingness and desire shown by teachers throughout the State to participate in the various defense and wartime efforts that have required their attention.

Some belive it would not be at all surprising to find the incoming Legislature definitely of a mind to do something for the teachers whose tenure of office bill probably will again be presented together with proposals for improving the salary level.

The outlook for the health and welfare department expenses during the next two years is most encouraging. Jobs are plentiful to the point where labor shortages are a serious problem that is requiring constant attention of the United States Employment Service and State agencies.

Work Projects Administration rolls are virtually out of the picture with only a small number of persons engaged in finishing up certain defense projects undertaken by WPA. The demand for labor also has depleted State and local relief rolls to the point where only persons unable to work are still requiring assistance. With this situation likely to prevail for the duration and beyond it would appear that the State can make a substantial saving in the welfare division—perhaps enough of a saving to offset probable decline of liquor revenue—but doubtless not enough to compare with the sum necessary to raise teacher salary levels to a point where they would compare favorably with salaries paid in other states.

Navy to Teach Women Various Skilled Trades

War Activities in New England

Navy's Women Learn Skills — Women without a specialty or skill will be taught one at the Navy's new "General School" opening Dec. 15 at Iowa State Teachers College, under the Women's Reserve, U. S. N. R.

Women everywhere are invited to volunteer for such training as aerographers, aviation metalsmiths, aviation mechanics, information girls, business-machine operators, telephone supervisors and operators, librarians, mail-room clerks, messengers, office-clerks, stewards, chauffeurs, chaplains' assistants, cooks, bakers, waitresses, telegraph operators, photographers, parachute riggers, pharmacists, medical technicians, ground assistants in take-off of planes, signaling, and clearing fields; operators of blind-flying equipment, and tower watchers at air stations.

Women are already being trained to replace men radio operators, communications men, storekeepers, and yeomen.

To date, the Waves have taken over training facilities at the University of Wisconsin, University of Indiana, Oklahoma A. and M., Smith College, and Mt. Holyoke. At the latter two women are being trained as officers, all aspirants having college degrees or at least two years of college plus business or professional experience.

All are helping to release enlisted men for sea duty, the Navy emphasizes.

Need Army Chaplains—The Chaplains' Branch, First Service Command, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, invites men to apply for commissions as chaplains to meet an "urgent" need.

A chaplain must be between 24 and 50, and he must have "acceptable ecclesiastical indorsement of his church body or its officially designated representative," the Command has announced.

In showing how active chaplains are, the Command disclosed that in one month 2,667,793 men attended church services held throughout the world, the average attendance being 50.57.

Taking "church" to the soldier when he couldn't come to a regular church, chaplains have become accustomed to covering hundreds of miles of territory in jeeps or station wagons, for services on the march, in camp, or at isolated gun positions. In the past year, outdoor worship has become regular.

Saying the Chaplains' corps is "heavily undermanner," the Command reported that chaplains also made 40,690 hospital and guardhouse visits during one month (last July), solemnized 3,221 marriages, officiated at 650 baptisms, heard 5,359 professions of religion, including adult baptism, and distributed 95,082 testaments and Bibles.

Wins "Valor" Medal—Private Leo C. Laustra of Jackson Heights, N. Y., was presented a Soldier's Medal "for valor" at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for saving the life of a 17-year-old boy at Jackson Heights last December while on Christmas leave. The soldier extinguished the boy's blazing clothing, which caught fire while he was repairing an automobile, and sustained severe burns himself.

Fifth Brother in Arms—The fifth and last of the Paradise brothers of Worcester has been inducted, Noel, a mechanic. Robert is overseas, Herve and Raymond are serving together on the West Coast, Omer is in camp in North Carolina.

"Sparks" for the Navy — Fifteen Massachusetts men were among a class of more than 100 Navy radiomen graduated Saturday from a 16-week course at the Massachusetts Radio and Telegraph School in Boston.

Another Sharples Volunteers — A 19-year-old New England youth, whose father and two brothers are on Navy duty in the Pacific, has been inducted as a Naval Aviation Cadet. He is Bruce Sharples of Jamaica Plain, and formerly of Laconia, N. H. His father is Chief Petty Officer Robert Sharples, a Navy veteran of the last war, serving with the "See Bees" in the Pacific. Brothers are Richard, second class seaman on a destroyer, and Robert, machinist's mate.

To Gobble Gobblers—With Army units in Britain reported as donating their Thanksgiving turkeys to charity, the Army's Quartermaster Depot in Boston disclosed the holiday menu of three meals at all Army posts, representing an 80-cent food outlay for each man:

Breakfast: oranges, oatmeal, fresh milk, scrambled eggs, bacon curls, toast, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: fruit cup, roast turkey, dressing and giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, peas, mashed potatoes, tomato salad, corn, assorted pickles, stuffed celery, bread, butter, pumpkin pie, apples, grapes, coffee, candies, and nuts.

Supper: turkey soup, cold cuts, potato salad, sliced cheese, sandwich buns, butter, chocolate marshmallow sundae, and tea.

Army custom provides at least a pound of turkey for every soldier on this national feast day.

U. S. to Play Big Part in Peace, Says Dr. Hambro

"The United States has potential power far superior to any other nation, and its public opinion will be the strongest in determining a just peace, making it what the people want," declared Dr. Carl J. Hambro, president-in-exile of the Norwegian Parliament, who spoke recently at a meeting of the Norwegian Groups of Greater Boston and the United Nations Committee of the League of Nations Association at New England Mutual Hall.

Speaking on "Norway and the Small Nations Before and After the Peace," Dr. Hambro said that we should be rationed in prejudice as well as sugar, gasoline and coffee. He believes that we cannot have a stable and just peace until prejudices have been abolished.

Dr. Hambro said all that is good has come from the small nations or from large nations when they were small, because ignorance is a privilege of great powers, whereas a small nation could never afford to be ignorant, since it could be a question of its very existence.

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Driver Licenses Show Heavy Drop

A sharp decrease of almost 50 per cent in the number of original licenses issued to operate motor vehicles in Massachusetts has occurred since Dec. 1 last year the Registry of Motor Vehicles has announced.

Only 51,254 such licenses have been granted compared with 102,460 a year ago, Chief Accountant William F. Campbell said. The number of renewal licenses issued during the same period dropped from 1,165,819 last year to 1,144,323 this year, he declared.

Maine Milk Price Advance In Lewiston-Auburn Area

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—An increase of 1 cent a quart in the price of milk in the Lewiston-Auburn, Maine, area, effective Nov. 19, has been authorized by the Office of Price Administration. The OPA said the rise was to adjust retail and wholesale prices to higher prices which the Maine State Milk Control Board ordered paid to producers.

However, OPA denied a request of H. Donald Hatch, Auburn, for a similar increase in retail prices of fluid milk sold in eight and 10-quart cans.

British Soldier Seeks Farm in U. S.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—A British soldier has written from a prison camp in Hamsdorf, Germany, to inquire about farms for sale in Western Massachusetts.

The Pioneer Valley Association, a promotional organization for the district, revealed receipt of the inquiry from a Sergeant Terence Mooney, who it identified as a British soldier.

The request came on a card of a type that was enclosed in a pictorial booklet the Association issued in 1939.

In addition to a list of available farms, Sergeant Mooney asked for a map of the area.

The list has been sent.

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Women's Shoe Store—Street Floor

Allies Battle Nazis at Bizerte

Continued from Page 1

ported to have sent a personal and urgent exhortation to hold on at any cost.

Entry of the fast-moving Allied force into Tunisia "according to plan" was announced Sunday night by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower himself, who said advance elements swept in from Algeria. A subsequent report from the Morocco Radio said contact had been established with Axis troops near Bizerte, French-built naval base which controls the Central Mediterranean.

The Germans and Italians claimed their troops were sent to Tunisia "with full approval of French civilian and military authorities."

Rome said merely that the landings were in the French Protectorate; Berlin, more specifically said Axis troops were put ashore at Tunis, 40 miles southeast of Bizerte.

Their claims of French approval significantly lacked confirmation from Vichy. They also were in contrast with determined opposition which French garrisons were reported putting up.

Out to win and keep control of the sky over Tunisia, the Royal Air Force delivered punishing blows to the Axis landing field at Tunis over the week end.

The Germans announced their airmen bombed the harbor and airport at Bone, Algerian jumping off place for the Allied drive into Tunisia.

The Vichy Radio, meanwhile, broadcast a report from La Linea, Spanish town across from Gibraltar, reporting that two Allied battleships, two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, and nine destroyers sailed from the rock into the Mediterranean.

Still in port at Gibraltar, this broadcast said, were 26 merchant ships, five transports and two hospital ships riding at anchor under protection of a battleship and several destroyers.

RAF Keeps Hammering At Axis Installations

While details of the land action were lacking, the RAF announced another destructive assault upon the Axis-held airport near Tunis. Striking at dusk Saturday and again after dark, British airmen destroyed six big German planes and set airfield installations and buildings aflame.

The Tunis raid followed close upon five other attacks on the Axis base and week-end clashes out over the Mediterranean in which 20 Axis planes, many of them troop carriers, were shot down between Tunisia and Sicily.

In a broadcast quoting the Turkish newspaper Ikdam, the Moscow Radio said that once the Allies have cleaned the Axis out of North Africa they could be expected to occupy the islands of Crete, Sardinia, and Corsica and then "make their first jump into Europe via the Italian mainland."

U. S. Ground Forces Clash With Germans

American and British soldiers fought together today to oust German troops from Bizerte and clear all French Tunisia of the Axis elements hastily assembled in an effort to impede the final closing of the Allied vise upon Libya.

Establishment of contact between the Germans and advanced detachments of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's predominantly British Army was announced by the Allied-controlled Morocco Radio.

It was the first regular action by United States ground forces against the Germans since their meeting on the Meuse-Argonne front in France, 24 years ago.

A state of siege was declared at Ajaccio and other towns of Corsica as a result of active opposition by the French garrison and civilians to Italian landings, the Morocco Radio said.

Vichy announced that a large number of French troops had arrived to garrison Toulon, the mainland naval base which the Germans by-passed in extending their occupation to the south shores of France.

The British Radio quoted "a usually well-informed French source" as saying that Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Allied generalissimo, had been arrested in France on German orders.

Determined to maintain the initiative despite a prospect of hard fighting, General Anderson said his whole purpose in North Africa was "to get east as quickly as possible" in co-operation with the British Eighth Army.

His striking force is made up of the British First Army—supplying nine tenths of the personnel—and United States units, apparently made up largely of specialists such as parachutists and Rangers, commanded by United States Maj. Gen. Charles Ryder.

General Anderson said Axis detachments had control of both airfields and seaports at Bizerte and Tunis, the Capital, 60 miles to the southeast. Allied planes from both Malta and Algerian fields were supporting the eastward advance.

American troops who carried out the initial assault on North Africa under the command of General Eisenhower will remain to defend that area, General Anderson said.

British Troops Have Left Iceland

By the Associated Press

Reykjavik, Iceland, Nov. 16

British troops in Iceland since May, have been shifted to other war sectors, leaving the Island in occupation of only American forces, it was revealed Nov. 15.

Sveinn Bjornsson, Regent, in opening the first session of the newly elected Althing, referred to the British forces which "have now left the country," giving place to the "American Army which is here at our request and according to our free agreement."

Rommel Rout:

Allied Planes Harry Fleeing Axis Army

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's broken army—cut down by 75,000 casualties and captives—sped westward in the Libyan desert as far as El Agheila, beyond Bengasi, Sunday while the British announced they occupied the landing ground at Martuba and strafed and bombed Axis forces for miles along the coastal road.

Marshal Rommel's forces were spread out from Bengasi to El Agheila, but the great mass of his remaining trucks and motorized equipment apparently was centered around El Agheila, some 400 miles east of Tripoli and 150 miles southwest of Bengasi.

While Allied fighters and fighter-bombers harassed the bedraggled Afrika Korps in Libya, long-range fighters, probably from Malta, struck out ahead of the British Eighth Army and destroyed six large German planes on the airfield at Tunis, where Axis reinforcements are being landed.

With the occupation of Martuba the British Eighth Army was approaching the chain of hills known as Gebel el Achdar which screen the bulge of the Bengasi coast. The Allies thus gained an important advanced base for their planes to pound the retreating Axis.

Some of Marshal Rommel's forces have not yet passed Bengasi and apparently still are in danger of capture, if indeed a sizeable portion of his remnants are not cut off, the communiqué indicated. The coastal area between Bengasi and Tocra, a few miles to the east, were reported under attack from the air.

A large explosion and fire followed a British raid on Bengasi, it was reported. But the main aerial attack on the retreating army was centered between Bengasi and El Agheila.

Bengasi Subjected To Heavy Bombing

Heavy bombers of the RAF and of the United States Army Air Force, operating under the bomber command of the United States Army Ninth Air Force, made a tremendous raid on Bengasi Saturday night, an American communiqué said. A fire visible for 60 miles was started after hits were scored on the harbor mole.

The attacks on Bengasi continued on through Sunday, while fighter-bombers, both British and American, inflicted heavy casualties on retreating enemy transport columns between Cirene and Bengasi.

Indicative of the poverty of the Axis air resistance, these sweeps encountered no enemy planes at all Sunday afternoon, it was reported.

One particularly successful attack took place 60 miles south of Gialo Oasis, which is more than 200 miles south of Bengasi. Scores of enemy transports were damaged and destroyed, but there was no indication yet whether Marshal Rommel was abandoning that desert outpost.

The pursuing British Eighth Army, harried by problems of supply and the necessity of clearing up some of the Axis wreckage, was reported some 180 miles behind the Axis Army. Some of Marshal Rommel's forces were reported lagging behind and just approaching Bengasi.

German military sources in Berlin indicated that Marshal Rommel was planning to make a stand soon and DNB said the main part of the smashed army has reached prepared positions. There was a possibility that Marshal Rommel was planning to make a stand in the swampy El Agheila region where he stopped another British army in 1941.

New Guinea:

Australian and U. S. Troops Attack Buna

American and Australian ground troops, converging on the strong Japanese invasion base at Buna, New Guinea, have joined forces and are moving in to attack, a communiqué from General MacArthur's headquarters said.

The steady advance in New Guinea was supported by continuous air attacks, the communiqué said, while other aircraft under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Command continued to support United States forces in the Solomons area by bombing shipping and air bases to the north of Guadalcanal.

Allied forces have been closing in on Buna, only Japanese base in southeastern New Guinea, ever since American air-borne troops were landed in the jungles south of there late in October.

The Australians have pushed steadily down the northern slope of the Owen Stanley Mountains to approach Buna from the west while the Americans moved up from the south.

"The Australian and American columns are in contact with each other and are jointly moving in to attack," the communiqué said.

"The enemy, under command of Lieut. Gen. Tomatore Horii, now faces the Allies to the west and south, with the jungle and the sea at his back. Our air force is attacking without respite."

In supporting United States forces in the Solomons, Allied bombers concentrated on Rabaul, New Britain, and Buin, on Bougainville Island, at the northern tip of the Solomons.

Heavy bombers scored direct hits on two enemy vessels in Rabaul harbor and one of the vessels exploded, the communiqué said. Fires were started in the supply dump area at Malaguna and in the docks area, where eight explosions were observed.

The attack at Buin, made by medium bombers, was aimed chiefly at the Japanese advance air base. Eight planes were destroyed on the ground and many others were said to have been damaged by strafing. Huge fires were started in supply and fuel dumps.

The communiqué made no mention of the convoy which General MacArthur's headquarters reported attacking off the island of New Georgia the previous day, when a 12-000 ton transport was said to have been set on fire.

Solomons Battle:

Hit-and-Run Fight Raging in Pacific

Japanese and American warships sparred with each other in a battle of maneuver today.

The Navy reported that a "determined effort" was under way by the Japanese to recapture positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area of the Solomon Islands, but said details would be withheld until the outcome of a running sea battle was decided.

The action at sea was described as "hit-and-run, hide-and-seek, touch-and-go."

"Numerous enemy surface forces are active in the southeastern Solomons in an attempt to reinforce enemy troops now on Guadalcanal and to disrupt our delivery of supplies to our forces which now occupy shore positions in this area," the Navy reported. "The engagements are continuing."

While official details were lacking here, the German Radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch declaring the fight would "decisively influence the whole war situation" and J. M. Makin, Australian Navy Minister, said in Melbourne that the outcome might determine whether Australia is invaded.

Genoa Raided:

RAF Attacks City Twice in Three Nights

Home-based Royal Air Force bombers attacked Genoa Sunday night, making their second attack in three nights and the fourth this month on the Italian naval base and port.

Coastal Command craft were reported to have hit a medium-sized Axis supply ship off the Norwegian coast.

In neither the North Sea foray nor the 1,500-mile round trip to Italy was a single plane lost.

Genoa has been blasted again and again to cut its value as a source of Axis strength in the North African fighting ashore and afloat.

Russian Front:

Germans Beaten Back In Stalingrad Battle

With a frigid wind speeping across the steppes, the Red Army again beat off German attacks within besieged Stalingrad, advancing slightly in the Caucasus and, in a surprise move far to the north, snatched a "place of great tactical importance" from the Germans on the Volkhov front between Lake Ilmen and Leningrad, the Russians announced.

Russian troops broke into the German-occupied community in an unnamed sector of the Volkhov front, forcing the Germans to withdraw, and then held it against all counterattacks, a Soviet communiqué said.

"About one battalion of infantry was wiped out and war material was captured," the communiqué reported.

The action seemed to indicate the Russian Army planned to take advantage of the German High Command's preoccupation with the new front in North Africa with winter jabs at the long German line in Russia.

After a period of fierce fighting within Stalingrad during which, the Army newspaper Red Star said, the Germans gained only "over literally mountains of their dead," the action there again subsided Sunday.

Soviet troops were reported to have repulsed attacks "by small enemy groups," and to have thrown back assaults by a German infantry battalion in one of the city's factory districts.

A slight advance southeast of Nalchik was reported. Here the Germans have been stalled for weeks in their effort to drive toward the northwest terminus of the Georgian military highway over the Causasus Mountains.

Meanwhile, Berlin announced that the German Army, temporarily on the defensive at numerous points along the Russian front, repelled Soviet attacks and counterattacks all the way from Lake Ilmen in the far north to the battlefields of the Caucasus.

Mediterranean:

Axis Claims 89 Ships Are Sunk or Damaged

German and Italian naval and air forces operating in the Mediterranean have sunk or damaged 89 Allied warships and transports since the start of the campaign in North Africa, it was announced by the German High Command.

Included in the list of damaged vessels was a battleship and 3 aircraft carriers, while 3 cruisers and 4 destroyers and patrol boats were declared to have been sunk. One carrier was damaged so seriously, the announcement said, that "it may be presumed to be out of service for a long time."

There was no Allied confirmation of these enemy claims.

Eight of the Allied nations' ships included in the list of sinkings already had been reported in a special communiqué Saturday, the High Command said.

Definitely sunk by Axis action, the announcement claimed, were 14 merchantmen and medium-sized transports totaling 102,000 tons, while a tanker of about 10,000 tons was reported to have been torpedoed and left in a sinking condition.

The British Admiralty announced the loss of the Talisman, one of the few submarines boasting a victory over an enemy U-boat.

The ship is overdue and must be considered lost, the Admiralty said.

Eisenhower Lauded by President For Skill in African Occupation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent congratulations to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in a message published by the War Department for "the highly successful accomplishment of a most difficult task."

The Chief Executive told the Allied commander-in-chief that the North African occupation "has caused a wave of reassurance throughout the nation" both because of the skill and dash of the operation and the perfection of co-operation with the British.

The message said:

Eisenhower:

Both personally and on behalf of the American people, I send sincere congratulations to you and every member of your command on the highly successful accomplishment of a most difficult task.

Our occupation of North Africa has caused a wave of reassurance throughout the nation not only because of the skill and dash with which the first phase of an extremely difficult task has been executed, but even more because of the evident perfection of the co-operation between British and American forces. Give my personal thanks to Admiral Cunningham and the other British leaders for their vital and skillful assistance without which the operation could not have been undertaken.

Showdown Nearing at Bizerte

By a Staff Artist

Axis and Allies at Grips in Tunisia

Upper: Close-up of the Tunisian port of Bizerte, where Americans and British were reported in collision with Axis troops. Lower: White arrows show approximate position of Allied forces driving against the Axis from Egypt and also from Tunisia. Black arrow indicates position of main Rommel force, being pursued by British Eighth Army. Figure 1 shows Bone, main advanced base of British First Army.

Japanese Solomons Drive Followed African Front

Continued from Page 1

fringe of our position which has heretofore been unchallenged.

The Japanese undoubtedly anticipated that some move of the proportions of the African venture was coming at roughly this time. The timing of the present offensive would indicate that they had their concentrations all in order, based at Rabaul and Truk, waiting for the signal which was provided by our American landings in Africa. They then went into action at once, their advance striking our Solomons positions three days after the opening of the African campaign.

Thus, present operations in the Solomons area are in all probability the most crucial to date and their outcome may well determine the course of war in the Pacific.

The general Allied position in that area has been steadily improving for several months. There has been no sudden increment in our strength. But throughout the island area from Hawaii to New Guinea the picture has changed greatly from last July.

At that time we were outnumbered by every point of contact with the enemy and just barely managing to cling to our advanced position because American, and Australian, men were constantly doing the "impossible" with supreme heroism.

Since then three airfields have been hacked out of the jungles for every one that existed before. Since then the tide of new American manpower has crept forward along the entire Pacific line until a few patrols have become a skirmish line and then a holding line. Since then new planes have been pushed out along the line in substantial numbers so that our pilots no longer fight the Japanese at numerical odds of 10 to one—in favor of the Japanese. Nowadays the numbers sometimes are nearly equal and usually no worse than two to one against our men.

The actual military situation has improved, particularly in New Guinea, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur is on the verge of bringing a long and difficult campaign to a successful conclusion. In mid-September the Japanese were across the great mountain backbone of the Owen Stanley Range and seemingly within easy reach of Port Moresby—our main and only real base in that area.

But the Australians, who had been broken earlier at Kokoda, came back stronger than ever in the center and, in as difficult a jungle campaign as warfare has ever known, have gradually driven the Japanese back up the face of the mountains and down on their other side into a trap long prepared for such an event.

While the Australians made that frontal assault over the mountains American troops were being ferried by transport plane and by a few daring ships to new jump-off points along the northern coast of the tip of New Guinea.

New Guinea is the western anchor point of the island front. Guadalcanal is its danger spot. We have grown stronger on the land at these points. But that land strength is still dependent on control of the seas.

The naval action which is in its fifth day today behind the curtain of official censorship secrecy still will determine the land issue at both New Guinea and Guadalcanal.

The naval battle is what counts decisively. Japan has every reason to take this moment for a supreme effort to throw back American power. And there is every reason to believe that Japan is making this supreme effort at this moment. For if it fails to break our position on Guadalcanal the implications are as serious to the men of Nippon as they would be for our position in the Pacific and for Australia if they succeed.

A failure of the present Japanese attack at a moment when General MacArthur is on the verge of clearing Eastern New Guinea—the Japanese still have undisputed control of most of Western New Guinea—would open the way for another American advance. The moment General MacArthur is in control of the airfields at Buna and Lae he can devote almost his entire air strength to the Japanese supply line toward Guadalcanal and particularly to Rabaul, which is the Japanese advance base.

At the present time General MacArthur has to use his existing air force both to fight his own battles in New Guinea and to harass the enemy supply lines to Guadalcanal. Once he is free of an immediate enemy front he can more than double his aid to the Navy's operation in the Solomons.

Navy Appreciates MacArthur

Incidentally, the extent to which General MacArthur has supported the Navy in the Solomons despite ihs own heavy demands on his air force have made a strong impression in Washington. At the Navy Department there is real and growin gappreciation of the loyal co-operation he has given at a time when he could well have used every plane he had for his own purposes. It is deeply appreciated and has been important in cutting down the tendency in some political quarters to belittle General MacArthur.

What has impressed everyone is that after the division of command in the South Pacific, which inevitably carried with it the appearance of lack of confidence in General MacArthur, whatever other reasons may have been involved in Washington, General MacArthur has loyally put aside whatever injured pride he may have sustained and done a job which emerges as a first class achievement.

The New Guinea operation was one of extraordinary difficulty. Besides the mountain terrain ahead and the Japanese in it, General MacArthur had to overcome the inevitable difficulties of coalition warfare. Most of his troops were Australian, not American. He had to work out his supply problems both with a foreign government and with the United States Navy. He had, in other words, difficulties which did not affect the Navy in the Solomons operation. He had to be a diplomat as well as a soldier. That he succeeded is recognized here as being very much to his credit.

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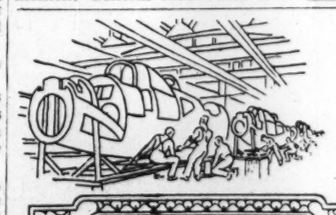

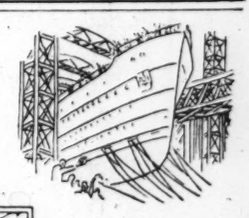

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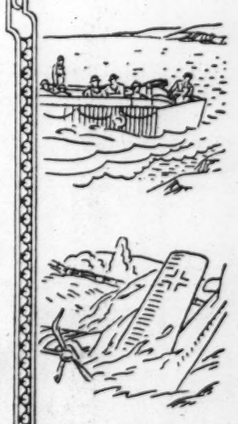

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Then there are others, military secrets without even a name. Once this year we took an eight-figure order for something that hadn't even been invented.

It took a lot of experienced scientists and engineers, new plants, and machinery to get our sights on that billion-dollar quota. It took a lot of production workers, too—there are now more than 165,500 in the G-E family, and more than a fourth of them are women.

More than courage and long hours of work have gone into this thing. When you're on the spot, you not only have to think fast, but you also have to give a little extra something to insure survival. For decades General Electric employees have been making valuable suggestions, drawing on their experience and knowledge to improve the job in hand. In 23 years, 132,665 such ideas have been used, and have brought $1,297,340 in awards to the men and women who made the suggestions. And in a year like 1942, with critical materials short and new production ideas worth their weight in human lives, the suggestion system has proved its worth anew. Already this year G-E employees have made 12,250 useful suggestions, which have brought them $115,000. What they will bring ultimately to the men who are fighting the long fight at the earth's far corners is much more important.

When black smoke hung tragically in the sky over Pearl Harbor and Cavite, in the disastrous December of 1941, more than 90 per cent of all General Electric's men and women had subscribed for War Bonds having a maturity value of $21,385,375. Six months later, 96.4 per cent of a much larger number of employees had pledged an average of 10.3 per cent of their earnings for buying Bonds. And now members of the General Electric family are buying War Bonds, by payroll subscription, at a rate of more than $58,000,000 a year.

These things we have done. These things any American would have done. These things we will continue to do—deliberately, determinedly, and relentlessly, until the last shot is fired and the last communique is issued.

If more men are needed, we will march. Over fourteen thousand men from the G-E family are already in the armed services.

If more production is needed, we will produce.

We will continue to buy War Bonds, and so will you. This is no time to argue with the business end of a bayonet. This is the time to fight.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

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★ ★ ★ ★

Peopleof 'Free' France Stunned By Quick Entry of Axis Troops

Continued from Page 1

tradictions divide it and weaken its expansive capacity.

Many military circles favorable to the ideals of Gen. Charles de Gaulle nevertheless incline more toward the dynamic Gen. Henri Giraud. They prefer him to General de Gaulle partly for personal reasons and partly because of General Giraud's established military position.

These differences may seem unimportant where the first point on the program of the deliverance of France is concerned.

But they become more serious when considering the political forms desired for the France of tomorrow. Then some shy at the "dangerous hypothesis" of the tactical alliance with the Communists.

De Gaullists belong mostly to the upper middle and middle class in contradistinction of the Communists who know what they want and have not reached agreement on political formulas.

Some affiliated with the Roman Catholic Right desire to retain some reforms introduced by Marshal Pétain's national revolution.

Wide Range of Views

They are in conflict with an important faction of the de Gaullists, namely the Liberals, who are still attached to certain ideas dear to the former Radical Socialist and Socialist Parties and would gladly see a return to a parliamentary regime more or less modified.

Others desire a State Socialism less authoritarian than that of Russia respecting the principle of private property, and satisfied with "normalizing" it.

This lack of agreement on political views of various leaders of the de Gaullist movement explains why it was relatively easy for the Vichy Government to hinder its extension.

It was sufficient for the Government merely to say that a grant of power to General de Gaulle would mean purely and simply a return to the poltical regime which woefully collapsed in July, 1940, for which a majority of Frenchmen now maintain only a modest affection.

Changed by Allied Gains

However, events in North Africa are very close, to remind them that the central goal of de Gaullism is the liberation of national territory by military collaboration with the Anglo-Saxon allies.

For all those who hesitated to follow the Fighting French movement because Marshal Pétain and M. Laval assured them that France had no other choice than adapt itself to the new European order established by the German victory —and for all those who had decided to resign themselves to the humble acceptance of the consequences of defeat—the brilliant victory of the British Eighth Army, closely followed by rapid conquest of North Africa by the forces of General Eisenhower, open news prospects infinitely more comforting than the prospects of gloomy resignation.

Hence the first reaction of numerous Frenchmen was to associate themselves by all means possible with the committee of Fighting French in spite of urgent appeals by the Government inviting them "blindly to follow" the Marshal on the path of collaboration commenced with the Hitler-Pétain conversations at Montoire.

Pétain Under Pressure

Marshal Pétain and his Government, forced by pitiless logic if the desire to remain true to themselves into acceptance of military alliance offered by Germany, will certainly face violent opposition.

Doubtless the opposition will be largely unarmed, even unorganized, since the Chief of State and his Prime Minister enjoy the support of the occupying powers.

Behind them stand all those beneficiaries of a regime born of submission and defeat and forced into collaboration with the conquerors, also all those who, weary of action or frightened at the idea of a real revolution which might be brought by Communism, prefer what they regard as the lesser evil, namely, alliance with Germany.

The question is exactly how strong are the forces working against the rising of national feeling which has remained very strong among the masses of the workers and peasants of France and among the petit bourgeoise which did not hesitate to support the opposition of workers against compulsory enlistment for work in Germany?

Certain it is they face bankruptcy as the arms of the Anglo-Saxons and Russians right the balance artificially weighted in their favor.

Canadian Labor In Paper Promises Fullest War Aid

MONTREAL, Nov. 16 (AP) — Labor will co-operate fully in restrictions of operations and switching of manpower to war industries, spokesmen for the leading pulp and paper unions said at a week-end conference of Canada's pulp and paper industry.

The spokesmen asked that the labor groups be taken into the "complete confidence" of employers and the government agencies concerned and "not left in the dark on the outside as to the plans being advanced and why they are necessary."

Nearly 300 representatives of paper companies, management executives and trades unions attended the conference addressed by Power Controller H. J. Symington, Newsprint Controller R. L. Weldon, and officials of National Selective Service.

The chief problem facing the industry, Mr. Weldon said, was to maintain operations in areas where power was not required for war industries, in the face of its own difficulties of obtaining adequate supplies of skilled labor, wood and special materials.

Japanese Lessen Resistance To Australians in New Guinea

Continued from Page 1

nese force coming by sea to relieve the troops at Buna. This was estimated to be carrying 7,000 men intended to succour the enemy, who at that time were planning to make a determined stand around Oivi, between Kokoda and the Kumasi River.

The repulse of this small fleet by United Nations bombers seems to have left the Japanese defenders of Buna unsupported.

The battle around Oivi, which may have been planned as a delaying action while these forces got ashore, developed into a desperate "Custer's last stand."

After six days of the fiercest fighting so far in this territory the Japanese force was encircled and almost annihilated. Nearly 1,000 Japanese were reported to have been killed, and for the first time the enemy left behind many of his more seriously injured men.

Enemy Supplies Abandoned

They also lost field guns and pack horses, much equipment and amunition.

How stubbornly the Japanese fought in their prepared positions on a three-mile front at Oivi, at Gorari, and finally at their smaller pocket at Ilimow, four miles from Wairopi, is emphasized by the fact that of prisoners there were almost none.

The burden of this stiff fighting and long harrowing successful advance from Ioribaiwa has fallen largely on Australian ground troops. The Allied air force, United States and Australian, has softened up the enemy's communications and rear positions.

The United States force, mentioned for the first time weeks ago, lying south by southeast of Buna, has been a threat to the Japanese, but as yet has not fired a single shot.

The achievement of the Australian troops has been noteworthy both in retreat and advance, ever since the Japanese landed at Buna on July 22d. Since the tide turned at Ioribaiwa they have given the Japanese no time to get their breath or make any serious attempt at counterattack.

Final victory before Wairopi was gained by vigorous attacks and skillful maneuvers. Japanese forces were outflanked and surrounded and were individually routed from strongly prepared positions. A few score of the enemy who managed to escape were cut off from their normal line of retreat and were forced into rugged jungles, northward through which they will have the greatest difficulty in hacking their way coastward.

Meanwhile an Allied air force has been hammering at the landing beach at Sanananda a few miles up the coast from Buna and has been doing all the damage it can to Buna itself.

The days of the Japanese hold on Papua seem to be strictly numbered.

Allied Victories In Africa Carried To All Russians

MOSCOW, Nov. 16(AP)—Russian soldiers and workers received by every available channel yesterday the glad news that they have fighting allies, and that powerful British and American forces in Africa are striking effective blows at the Axis.

The news had been told before, in newspaper accounts and by radio announcements. But yesterday all agencies imparting information—press, radio, factory announcing systems and club gazettes—combined to tell fully and in elaborate detail the story of the arrival of the Americans and the smashing of the Axis Afrika Korps.

More than 30,000,000 copies of Pravda alone went out to the people of Russia on all fronts, its headlines proclaiming the effectiveness of the Anglo-American-Soviet alliance.

Icebreaker to Clear Illinois Waterway

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Illinois Defense Council reported today that a specially built icebreaker, the 114-foot cutter Fern, would be put into service next week to keep the Illinois Waterway open to traffic throughout the winter.

The cutter, equipped with an Amsterdam plow of the type used to keep the Netherlands canals open, was launched last week at Blair, Neb., the Council said it had been informed.

New Ideas Win Nearly $8,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Awards of $7,989 ranging from $5 to $500 for suggestions contributing to more efficient operation of the Department went to Navy Department civilian personnel between June 25 and Nov. 1, the Navy says.

Among the recipents of $100 or more were:

George H. Wilkinson, aviation metalsmith, at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., $125 for developing a new process for making and using drop hammer dies and punches in metal working, estimated to save $1,300 a year and to eliminate the use of critical zinc.

W. L. Morley, quarterman electrician, Melrose Mass., and Fred W. Hobby, leadingman electrician, Winchester, Mass., Boston Navy Yard, $100 for developing jointly a detectiving device attachment.

W. T. Williams, quarterman boilermaker, and Ben Jarmolow, leadingman boilermaker, New York Navy Yard, jointly $100 for a new design to improve the ventilating system on board ships.

John F. Cote, machine operator at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, $100 for a semi-automatic riveting device which increases production of rivet heads from 400, as formerly done by hand, to 2,000 a day.

French Await Allied Peace Aims

Hitler's terms, French know, mean all-out aid to Axis in taking colonies back from Allies.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since Hitler's panzer divisions and mechanized troops have been rolling through Vichy-France, a veil of strict German censorship has fallen upon the unhappy country.

For the opening of an Allied second front in North Africa is likely to force the German High Command to re-group their forces on the European continent.

In order to bolster the defenses on the Northern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, to occupy new hostile territories in France and possibly in Spain and to prepare a counterattack against North Africa, the Germans may withdraw divisions from the Eastern front and from the occupied territories all over Europe. Even the cautious Russian leader, Joseph Stalin, admits that the Allied enterprise will bring some relief for the desperately fighting Russians. Yet Germany is increasingly short in manpower and has already mobilized all available reserves. Reports from Switzerland indicate that the German troops arriving in Vichy-France were composed of very young and of middle-aged men.

It is, therefore, likely that information on German peace conditions for France which allegedly Pierre Laval brought home from Munich are not very far from the truth.

According to these reports, France would regain all its continental territory except Alsace-Lorraine which would become autonomous. It would also keep its empire.

Italy would renounce its territorial claims on France.

As return for this "generous" offer of the conqueror, France would have to do only one thing: to help the Germans reconquer the French empire which has been occupied by the Anglo-Saxons and by the Fighting French.

The French fleet and possibly the French army would have to cooperate with the Nazi legions in this important enterprise.

Plunder and Reprisals

It is not yet known how the Vichy government will react to this German peace offer. It may be assumed, however, that M. Laval was not too unwilling to accept. The Paris collaborationists whose influence is likely to increase in the near future have, of course, enthusiastically received the possibility of military co-operation between France and Germany.

Yet while Vichy's final attitude remains still in doubt, the reaction of the French people toward Hitler's offer will certainly be hostile. Hitler's proposal comes two years too late. If in 1940 Hitler offered reasonable peace conditions to France, if at that time the Nazis had seriously tried to win the good will of the deeply shocked nation, the French in their overwhelming majority would almost certainly have accepted Germany's hand and would have ranged themselves at the side of the conqueror.

The Nazis, however, have plundered and devasted the conquered country, they have shot thousands of innocent French hostages, they have again and again deeply wounded French national pride.

The French people at last have understood that their hereditary enemies were not only aiming at the complete submission but actually at the destruction of the conquered nation. Never in history, mistrust and hate of the French against their powerful neighbors had reached such a high. Gen. Henri Giraud's reply to a German diplomatist who offered guarantees for his final liberation may well reflect the French people's reaction to any German peace proposal:

"I do not trust any German's word."

Deep Dislike of Italians

The fact that Italian troops are participating in the occupation of Southern France is certainly not suitable to change the hostile dispositions of the French population.

In Southern France, the people dislike the Nazis but dislike is too mild an expression for their feeling toward the Italians.

Inter-racial frictions in these regions occurred long before the war. Italy's misfortunes during the war had somewhat cooled off the anti-Italian bias in France, but an Italian military occupation is likely to stir up again this deep rooted prejudice. Italian officers explained to French authorities that "they had only come to defend a defenseless France against the Anglo-Saxon aggressors," and that they would leave France after the danger had ended.

Yet the French know only too well that while bolstering the defense of the French Mediterranean shores the Fascists are already preparing the definitive occupation of these regions, thus executing their plans for the territorial aggrandizement of Italy. After having lost his Empire in Africa, Mussolini is likely to make the most of this easy "conquest" of French provinces.

Food Situation Difficult

Whatever the Vichy government may finally decide regarding its relations to the occupying powers, the attitude of the average Frenchman will not be influenced by subtle arguments. Southern France will be a forcibly occupied territory like many others in Europe, the population of which will do their utmost to make the conqueror's stay as unpleasant as possible.

Hitler's apprehensions that no "concesions" will induce the French to collaborate, and that only continuous pressure will restrain them from revolt may be hinted by a recent broadcast of the German-controlled radio station in Vichy indicating that the demarcation line segregating Northern from Southern France and all other previous dispositions of the occupation authorities will be maintained.

Internal tension in France will, moreover, grow in consequence of an increasing disintegration of the food situation. Developments on the Mediterranean war theater make it impossible to continue food transports from North Africa to Metropolitan France. While their last supply line overseas has been cut, the French, at the same time, face the difficult task to feed a considerably increased German and Italian armed force. The food situation in Vichy-France has so far already been worse than that in the German occupied zone.

Postwar Plans Awaited

Although at this moment the French are less likely to be won by Axis enticements than since the beginning of the war, their participation in active resistance against Nazis and Fascists will largely depend on United Nations' ability to convince the conquered people that they are fighting not only for the territorial restoration of France but also for a better future for the French people.

During the last year a powerful and organized movement of resistance has developed all over France which has fought the Germans underground. While recognizing Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the London National Council of the Fighting French as their leaders, the underground organizations had developed a political program of their own aiming at the reconstruction of France on new and democratic bases.

While uncompromisingly rejecting all and every collaboration with the Nazis, the underground organizations were, at the same time, decidedly hostile to the Vichy government. All Vichy laws, they declared, were void and the French people would not admit that men who had endeavored to build up a fascist regime in France should participate in the reconstruction of France after the war.

There can be little doubt that latest developments in North Africa will profoundly disturb these men who had based all their hopes on a victory of the United Nations.

Dispatches from Algeria and Morocco indicate that the American occupation authorities have turned over civil administration to outstanding personalities of the Vichy-administration, including Admiral François Darlan, commander-in-Chief of Vichy's armed forces.

Action on Darlan Reviewed

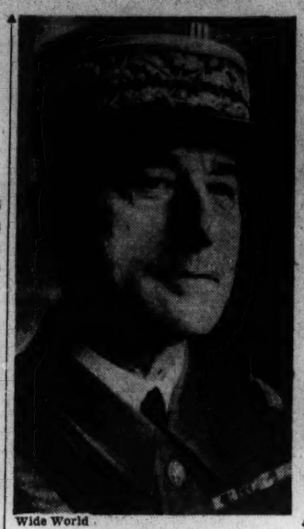
The reasons for this rather unexpected decision on part of the United States are obvious. French armed forces in North Africa and probably part of the fleet are still following Admiral Darlan's orders.

The cessation of French resistance against the Anglo-American armies in Algeria and Morocco and French armed opposition toward Axis occupation of Tunisia will greatly facilitate the success of the Allied pincer movement against Marshal Rommel's battered army, and eventually help to liquidate the Axis power in North Africa. Part of the French fleet at Toulon may finally join the Allied navies.

Yet on the long run the price paid by the United States and Great Britain for military support on part of Vichy forces may prove to have been a very high one. The war against the Axis is fought on many fronts and military victories will only then bring final victory if the political and psychological fronts have not been neglected.

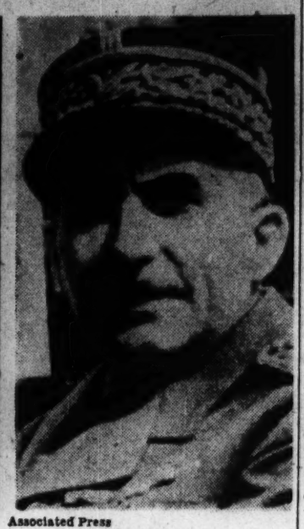
That Admiral Darlan, former leading collaborationist in the Vichy setup, is accepted as representative of France by the Anglo-American armies will be hardly understood by Frenchmen fighting for their liberation from the Germans and from their own fascist rulers as well. America's decision is, at the same time, a very heavy blow for the Fighting French movement.

If this war is really "the people's war" and shall bring about the "century of the common man" the reactions of those Frenchmen most devoted to the cause of the United Nations should certainly not be overlooked.



Wide World

Gen. Auguste Noguès



Associated Press

Pierre Boisson

Two of the French notables who are supporting the cause of the United Nations for the control of North Africa.

Vichy Reports Halt Of Miniature Revolt

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 16

Vichy announced Nov. 14 the suppression of a miniature revolt in Metropolitan France. It was laid to Gen. Lattré de Tassigny, military commander of Montpellier and former Commander in Morocco.

The communiqué said that with two other officers he had attempted to form a dissident unit in France and plotted to made himself chief of the French rebel forces. It was said he later surrendered, and will be tried by a military court.

Why such a small incident should be made the subject of a formal communiqué was not clear, but Allied quarters thought it might have been broadcast for exemplary purposes dictated by the Germans.

Unitarians' French Relief Head Escapes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Nov. 16—Noel Field, director of the relief work of the Unitarians in France, has escaped to Switzerland, according to word received by Unitarian relief officials here.

Mr. Field, a Harvard graduate, and his wife managed to reach Geneva before being halted by the German occupying forces. They will establish a new organization there.

Meanwhile, the work which the Unitarians have been doing in France will be carried on as best it can by French physicians in the internment camps and other centers. But according to Dr. Dexter, director of the Unitarian Committee in Portugal, there is now no further hope for the release of children who have been orphaned by the deportation of their parents. It was to the care of the children that an important part of the Unitarian's humanitarian activity was directed.

Witness to the splendid work which has been done by the Unitarian Committee here despite constant calls on their services from the United States and England and greatly increasing number of refugees, is given by many observers.

In the Portuguese camp at Caidas da Rainha, Unitarians have organized work committees among men and women who make articles for prisoners and the British Red Cross. Lisbon helps a steady stream of men and women attempting to return to the United States.

Latest reports from Spain and Switzerland indicate very great refugee traffic during the past week, the figure for Spain alone being given as between 18,000 and 22,000 up to 48 hours ago. refugees, including some Germans, have been entering Switzerland at the rate of 100 daily even before the occupation of the "unoccupied" zone. Many are arriving exhausted after the trip over the mountains. Once in Switzerland they receive one and a half Swiss francs daily and 200 francs worth of clothing.

Fate of the American relief workers generally in "unoccupied" France is still unknown because telephonic and cable facilities stopped yesterday, and Quakers here have no news of their representatives in Marseille and elsewhere. One of the saddest features of the new development is probable virtual cessation of the magnificent work of all relief organizations, the majority of which are American, although all possible work will be done from Geneva and Lisbon.

No Oil for Nazis In Maikop Fields

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (AP) — The Germans have been unable to get a single drop of oil from the Maikop oil fields which they captured three months ago, the army newspaper Red Star has announced.

Wholesale wrecking of the fields, source of seven per cent of Russia's output, before the Red Army withdrew has presented the Nazis a job requiring many months before the flow of petroleum can resume, it was asserted.

U. S. War Sacrifice Rises In Both Men and Money

Continued from Page 1

on the OWI's announcement that October expenditures for this purpose totaled $5,722,000,000—an increase of $264,000,000 over September. Since monthly expenditures have risen steadily for the last year, it is estimated the November total will be significantly larger than that of October.

Lend-Lease Aid Grows

Further evidence of the growing war role of American industry came from the White House with the announcement that this country extended $915,000,000 worth of lend-lease aid to the Allies during October. This was done, President Roosevelt stressed, despite the fact that the United States was preparing for the conquest of North Africa.

During the four-month period in October, America transferred $2,713,000,000 worth of goods and services to its Allies. The President explained that two thirds of the goods were military items and included "large numbers of planes and tanks that helped to turn the tide in Egypt and to hold the lines in Russia."

Pointing out that during the two months of December, 1941, and January, 1942, this country transferred but $169,000,000 worth of miliary items to its Allies, Mr. Roosevelt revealed that the military items figure for September and October came to more than $918,000,000.

Furthermore, the President promised that this volume of aid would increase during next year, saying the figures for the past four months indicated that this country now was striking "a careful balance between supplying our own Army and supplying the other armies fighting in the common cause."

Daily Rate Declines

Although the war-purpose expenditures in October rose 4.8 per cent over those in September, it was less than the 5.8 per cent rise amounting to $300,000,000 in September over August. In October, moreover, the daily rate of expenditure declined to $211,900,000 from the $218,000,000 recorded in September.

"The decline in part reflects the fact that there were 27 days in October on which Treasury checks were paid out, as compared with only 25 such days in September," the OWI said.

With one small exception, the October daily rate decline was the first recorded in nearly 2½ years.

The extent to which the American nation is being mobilized for war is shown in the fact that last December—the month of Pearl Harbor—the United States spent but $1,896,000,000 on war. Five months later, in May, the figure had jumped to $3,832,000,000, while another five-month period brought October's $5,722,000,000 expenditure. America's war spending has tripled since Pearl Harbor.

Rickenbacker Statement Due

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Navy continued silent today as to the whereabouts and condition of Captain Rickenbacker and six companions rescued from the Pacific after being missing three weeks.

A Navy spokesman said it was understood that Captain Rickenbacker would issue a statement today or tomorrow, but no further details were available. Previously the Navy had said Captain Rickenbacker was in good condition when found.

Hoover Praises Church Canvass

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP) — Former President Herbert Hoover, speaking in behalf of the united church canvass, a three weeks' campaign to obtain financial support of the nation's religious enterprises, said last night that the beginning of the campaign marked "a great spiritual awakening that may transform America."

In a nation-wide radiocast the former Chief Executive declared that without faith "liberty degenerates into license and is lost."

Sixteen denominations and creeds, Christian and Jewish, will conduct the canvass.

McNutt Says War Manpower Doubled Since Pearl Harbor

Continued from Page 1

U. S. Employment Service, working with country war boards and community organizations.

Recruitment and transportation of migratory labor to localities where they were most needed.

Promulgation of an employment stabilization program for essential workers in livestock poultry and dairy farming.

Material reduction of labor pirating.

Work with WPB to have contracts let as far as possible in "loose labor areas." Mr. McNutt pointed out that "it is obvious that there are limitations to this."

Increase in training for war jobs with over 4,000,000 persons having received training through the government's vocational training programs.

Doubling of the number of women in war work since the first of the year.

Aid to Selective Boards

Instructions given to selective service boards and the employment service as to which essential jobs should be safeguarded by deferment.

Reduction in discrimination against minority groups.

Attempted channeling of hiring through the employment service.

Mr. McNutt said there was no doubt that the above actions materially aided in preventing an anticipated October crisis in war production.

The War Manpower Chief took the defensive on his part in managing the war effort after a combination of five Senators and Representatives studying the conduct of the war announced they would begin hearings this afternoon on their proposal for a new Office of War Mobilization to exercise unified control over the entire home front.

The bill under consideration was offered on the premise that "we must stop drafting a mass army without plans to feed and supply it."

All Are New Deal Supporters

All five committee chairmen are New Deal supporters.

The bill would establish an overall Office of War Mobilization which would have control over the War Production Board, the Selective Service System, the Office of Economic Stabilization and the Procurement Divisions of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission.

Backing the reorganization are the Senate Committee Investigating the Defense Program, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri; the Truman Committee's special Subcommittee on Technological Mobilization, headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, the House Committee on National Defense Migration, headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California; the Senate Committee on Small Business, headed by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, and the Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee on Manpower, headed by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

Federal Waste of Manpower

The group joined efforts, convinced even before the recent elections that the nation is disturbed and dissatisfied with the present "loose organization" of the war's management in Washington.

Another accusation against the Administration's conduct of the war came today from Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia who charged the Government with being the "chief offender in the waste and hoarding of manpower in America."

Declaring that there are more civilian public employees of national, state and local governments in the United States "than there are soldiers, sailors and marines in our armed forces," Senator Byrd denounced the "waste of manpower by the Government in nonessential activities as well as the waste of public funds" as "inexcusable and criminal."

Senator Byrd announced that his Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures will shortly start public hearings "to tell the people the whole truth with respect to duplicated activities" and to offer constructive suggestions to remedy these conditions." He predicted that the people of America "will be shocked and indignant" at the disclosure.

Only prompt and drastic action by Congress will prevent a continued increase in civil service employees above the 3,000,000 mark, the Senator said.

Allied Fliers Hard Pressed To Keep Up With Fleeing Axis

Continued from Page 1

than 200 miles in the past few days. No sooner does it get established on one landing ground than orders are received to push on with the first light on the morrow.

One morning we were up at 5 o'clock, long before dawn, having slept in our clothes and with everything packed. Every exposed surface was soaked with heavy dew as we rolled up our blankets. Day light was only a pink flush over the desert rim when the convoy leader fired a Very rocket which shot skyward, burning itself out in a brief incandescent flare. Promptly, the vast company of motor vehicles, including everything from jeeps to five-ton trucks with trailer-vans wheeled into line and then we were off, jouncing and bouncing over the level desert on a compass course.

Convoy travel is cumbersome as the general pace is that of the slowest vehicle. On the day we crossed into Libya it was past noon when we sighted "the wire," as Mussolini's Libyan border fence is commonly known. To the right and left of us were other convoys, long lines converging like us on a narrow gap in the fence barely wide enough to admit one vehicle. Spirits were high and as each truck passed through the occupants cheered.

In Opposite Directions

Many of them had passed through here before—last June—but then they were traveling in the opposite direction with the enemy in close pursuit. Now they were part of the first Allied air force group to re-enter Libya—Allied because it included several American fighter squadrons who are now based in Libya for the first time.

Enemy resistance appears to have crumpled completely. Thus, retreating Axis columns jamming the roads have no fighter protection of their own against continuous strafing by United Nations fighters, while the Nov. 11 destruction of 23 German planes, the majority of which were Stukas, seems to have terminated their bomber activity. At any rate, since then we have not even seen one Axis reconnaissance plane in the Libyan sky nor has there been the slightest attempt to interfere with our movement, although the vast dust storm kicked up by our moving convoys must be visible for miles.

Libyan dust has a texture all its own. It is heavier, thicker and earthier than the Egyptian variety and as the column moves dust plumes trailing behind each vehicle merge into one continuous curtain but no one seems to mind and all are cheered by the thought that soon when we pass Timimi we shall be in better and greener country. The chief concern of the men seems to be that American forces in French North Africa will reach Tripoli.

Kiwanis International Streamlines Parley

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Kiwanis International will hold only a delegates' convention on June 22 to 24 in 1943, it is announced by Fred G. McAlister of London, Ontario, President.

The convention, originally scheduled to be held in Denver, will meet in Chicago, Mr. McAlister said. It will be streamlined to confine business largely to the organization's war activities.

The President said Denver would be given the first convention after the war.

Three Quakes Reported In Western Turkey Area

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Nov. 16 (AP)—DNB said today that three earthquakes, believed centered in Western Turkey, were recorded in Bucharest last night.

The disturbance was reported to have been registered also at Italy's Bari Observatory. It was estimated to have occurred 500 miles south of Bucharest, the Rumanian capital.

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Greatest Amphibious Action Described

By Harold V. Boyle

Associated Press Correspondent With A. E. F. in Africa

WITH THE U. S. TASK FORCE IN FRENCH MOROCCO, Nov. 8 (Delayed)—United States Naval and Army forces attacked French Morocco before dawn today and before night fell they had planted the American flag in Northwest Africa and won the assurance of victory in the greatest amphibious operation in history.

Landing were made at three points along the hazardous, reef-ribbed coast by doughboys who plunged from landing craft by the thousands into shoulder-deep foaming surf, and waded ashore to storm and take vital areas in the face of pounding beach artillery and machine-gun fire.

The convoy was brought many miles through a network of patroling enemy submarines without the loss of a vessel or a man en route. It was the greatest convoy of the war.

Three-pronged Assault

The vast, three-pronged assault was aimed at Fedhala, 12 miles north of Casablanca; Port Lyautey, 60 miles farther north; and Safi, 140 miles south of Casablanca.

They were the three key ports needed, with Casablanca, for movement of American troops and supplies on a scale sufficient to help drive the Axis from Africa.

The blow was timed with landings in French Algeria at Oran and Algiers.

French coastal batteries of the three Moroccan ports and French vessels operating out of Casablanca offered resistance.

United States Navy planes and some of the heaviest warships of the fleet bombarded Casablanca harbor and turned back every attempt by the French ships berthed there to fight their way through the blockade.

Scant first reports from Port Lyautey said American troops all went ashore wearing the Stars and Stripes on arm brassards in the hope of avoiding conflict with their traditional allies.

Quickly the Americans won control of Safi.

Two stripped-down U. S. destroyers dashed boldly through the harbor under a rain of gunfire to land assault troops, and armored units soon afterward smashed through to take the city. Four hundred prisoners, including many Foreign Legionnaires, were seized in the Safi coup.

High American Army officials indicated they expected a French capitulation after a few days of fighting.

Knocked Out Early

The French Army, consisting of Senegalese and Moroccan units as well as French armored forces, was all but knocked out of battle here in the first few hours by the more numerous and better equipped American soldiers.

Several French military detachments surrendered after the initial onslaught. American casualties were relatively light.

The amphibious force which attacked French Morocco is described by naval and military officers as the first since the war began to sail directly from an American port to a point of assault and force its own beachheads, one of the most difficult of military tasks.

American newsmen and photographers were allowed by the Army to storm ashore with troops in the early assault waves under enemy fire.

Our section of the convoy reached its journey's end in a light rain. Darkest Africa was only a dim glow as we pulled away from the transport and circled toward out rendezvous point.

Phosphorescent flecks gleamed briefly in the water and were gone like drowning fireflies when the boats assembled. We suddenly turned toward shore at full speed, with motors roaring.

We were in the third assault wave. The first two waves, which preceded us by a matter of moments, landed safely on a four-mile stretch of beach between Cape Fedhala and the Pont de Blondin area known as the Riviera of French Morocco.

They had reached shore in the darkness, completely surprising French batteries at each end of the beach. As we neared the coastline, however, a bright searchlight stabbed the skies at Pont de Blondin and then swept seaward, catching our assault wave.

In a bright glare that dazzled the coxswains, we ducked to the bottom of the boat. Machine-gun bullets ripped across the water at us. A naval support boat on our left flank opened fire at the searchlights with .50 caliber machine guns.

Tracer Bullets

We could clearly see, in quick glimpses, the red path of the tracer bullets striking above, below and to the right of the shining target.

Then game a grinding crash as our landing boat smashed at full speed into a coral reef which has helped to win this shore the name of iron coast.

The craft climbed futilely, then fell back in the water.

From its ripped front ramp the water climbed to our shoetops, then surged to our knees.

"Every man overboard," cried the boat commander.

We plunged from the sides of the settling craft up to our armpits in the surf and struggled to the reef. Waves washed over our heads, doubling the weight of our 60-pound packs with water, but sweeping us nearer safety.

I grabbed an outcropping of coral.

A soldier, there before me, lay on it completely exhausted. He was unable to move and was blocking me. Twice the surf pulled me loose and twice it returned me.

'Lent Me a Hand'

My strength was ebbing fast when another soldier pulled up the man before me and lent me a wet hand to safety.

When I could stand again I saw about me scores of dripping soldiers, their legs weary and wide braced.

Staff Sergeant John Anspacher, my public relations escort, and I discarded our lifebelts and turned toward the shore. We had to clamber across a 100-yard patch of spike-sharp coral reef and wade to the beach.

The searchlight had been knocked out or our entire force on the reef would have been shot off by French batteries like a row of pigeons.

The way those soaked men, a few moments before so weary they could not stand, forgot their fatigue on seeing their objectives is a never-to-be-fogrotten example of soldiery fortitude.

Forlorn on a hostile coast, with much of their heavy equipment fathoms under the salt water, they quickly organized and turned to their assigned tasks when we had crossed the beach and flung ourselves beneath a covering grove of pepper trees.

I found I had a two-inch gash on my right thumb and a lacework of cuts on both hands to remember our soggy trek through the coral.

Our grove quickly became dangerous. We were caught between our own fire and the batteries of Pont de Blondin above us. After one shell showered dirt only a few yards behind us we split away from the beach and turned toward Cape Fedhala.

Separated

Sergeant Anspacher and I became separated in crawling along the edge of a plowed field and I was forced to flatten myself six times as whistling 75-millimeter shells buried themselves in the earth within 20 or 30 yards of me.

You learn to tell very quickly by an indescribable difference in sound just which shells are going to hit near you. After crossing the field I was comparatively safe and walked to a small hill and joined a group of Arabs watching the battle. Each wore a tattered burnoose. The Arabs were quite friendly.

All my apparel and equipment was a mass of mud. As we watched, Very lights flared near Pont de Blondin indicating its batteries had been silenced by troops of the infantry after a naval bombardment.

French Marines, firing four 138-millimeter coastal defense guns there, were blown to bits before the position was stormed and taken.

Hand Over Rifles

About 50 finally were captured.

Cape Fedhala's guns were shelling the beaches and causing most of our casualties, which were light for the huge operation.

By the time we reached the outskirts of Fedhala above its beaches the real battle had been decided.

At one point two black Senegalese soldiers crawled out from an evergreen clump and handed me their rifles grinning and by signs they indicated they wanted to join the American side.

French civilians cheered and applauded the American troops.

During the morning shelling, the commanding general in the Fedhala area had sped ashore through heavy fire accompanied by Lieut. Col. Mercer C. Walter, his intelligence chief, to direct the actions from a shore base.

The infantry struck close to the town itself and by the time I reached there the first battalion had swept through and cleaned out all the opposition, capturing in the town itself a company of the Sixth Regiment of Senegalese Riflemen and elements of the mechanized forces who were equipped with old, light Renault tanks and some 25-millimeter antitank guns.

In a field back from the beach area stood a sullen-faced group of nine Nazi officers and men, members of the German Armistice Commission in French Morocco who had been channelling the country's wealth back to the Reich.

Colonel Captured

The group, including a colonel, had been captured by American intelligence officers as they tried to flee town.

The American attack caught them completely by surprise. They watched in complete silence as the American troops worked their way through the town.

By 2 p. m. the only remaining center of resistance in the town was a shore battery on Cape Fedhala.

One battery of four 138-millimeter coastal defense guns engaged for hours in a duel with United States warships eight miles offshore, was finally knocked out at noon.

The remaining battery of four 75-millimeter guns had been shelling the beach landing groups. Despite casualties from this battery and intermittent strafing by French planes, which also bracketed them with 100-pound bombs, troops and supplies continued to stream steadily ashore from the transports which were guarded so thoroughly by American naval planes and antiaircraft fire that no French plane reached them.

Not a bomb struck a transport—a proud example of naval efficiency.

Naval gunfire directed at Cape Fedhala started flames billowing skyward. Shells struck the Hotel Miramar and a number of homes bordering on the area and caused small French civilian casualties.

Battery Stormed and Taken

As the advancing American troops neared the last battery naval authorities were faced with the problem of ceasing naval fire in order to avoid shelling their own troops. To disengage the battery, however, would leave the heavier guns free to turn on the vital transports led by Lieut. Col. Roy E. Moore of California.

The first battalion of infantry solved the problem by storming and taking the battery at 3 p. m.

By then the gun was manned only by a few French Marines. They were the only ones left after 10 hours of firing.

Walking back toward the beach area I met Maj. Gen. George S. Patton as he drove up in a tank to confer briefly with the German prisoners.

As Sergeant Anspatcher and I turned to walk to the boat-littered beach we heard from a group of soldiers how a battalion of infantry stopped a train en route from Fedhala to Rabat and removed as prisoners 50 French colonial troops.

Walking along the escarpment fronting the coral reef on which we had foundered we heard the roar of engines overhead and looked up to see eight pursuit planes heading beachward.

We watched casually until they nosed down sharply and began to spit machine-gun slugs.

"They're French," shouted Sergeant Anspacher.

The Sergeant and I and his Tommygun dived together into the nearest beach trench and hugged its sand walls as the planes strafed seaward, turning back only when they ran into a wall of antiaircraft fire.

Americans Shoot Down P-36's

The French, operating from interior air fields, employed Potez 63's, two engined observation bombers, and Curtiss P-36 pursuit planes obtained from the U. S. by the French before the armistice with Germany.

Two of the P-36's, forerunners of the U. S. Army Air Force's present Curtiss P-40's, were shot down by American ground gunners.

As twilight began to fall the American troops consolidated their positions and dug themselves thousands of fox holes, the only available shelter.

Churchill to Talk Again on Africa Drive

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 16

Prime Minister Winston Churchill will make further announcements on the progress of the campaign in North Africa soon, it is predicted by political observers. It was believed he would review developments at the next meeting of Parliament.

Last Wednesday he told Parliament about early phases of the African fighting, and a statement from his Downing Street residence now places Axis casualties and prisoners in the campaign to date at 75,000.

Maryland Governor President of Council

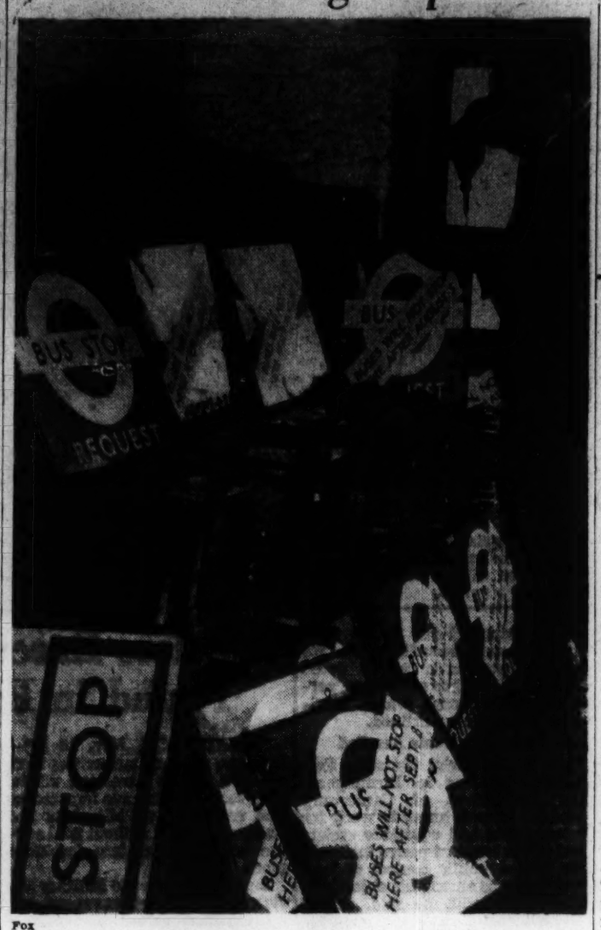
CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland was elected President of the Council of State Governments Nov. 14 at a meeting of the Council's Board of Managers.

Governor O'Conor succeeds Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, who became a Manager at Large upon his retirement as President.

State Senator Thurman A. Biddinger of Indiana was named First Vice-President and Chairman of the Board of Managers. State Representative Walter Howe of Connecticut was elected Second Vice-President of the Council. Gail Ireland, Attorney General of Colorado, became Third Vice-President, Murray B. McLeod, comptroller of the State of Arkansas, was named auditor.

Besides Governor Stassen, new Managers at Large are C. H. Morrissett, Tax Commissioner for Virginia, and State Representative Ellwood J. Turner of Pennsylvania.

/ Petrol-Wasting Stops Go



Fox

Great Saving in Rubber, Too

A further move in the petrol-saving campaign is evidenced in these stacked up "Stop" signs. In the area served by the London Passenger Transport Board, 650 bus, tram and trollybus stops have been cut out, in an effort to save more fuel and rubber.

Franco Adds That Spain Wants Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco, Chief of the Spanish State, has informed President Roosevelt of his intention of "avoiding anything which might disturb our relations in any of their aspects."

Franco also told the President that Spain sincerely desires peace for itself and for all other peoples.

These statements, the White House said, were inadvertently missing from the Franco reply made public Nov. 13 to the President's Message of Nov. 7 explaining the American expedition to North Africa and saying it was not directed in any way against Spanish interests.

White House officials said the Franco text evidently had arrived in parts, with two more paragraphs becoming available today.

These paragraphs follow:

"I can assure you that Spain knows the value of peace and sincerely desires peace for itself and for all other peoples.

"On this occasion I am pleased to reciprocate the same friendly sentiments you expressed to me and to express my intention of avoiding anything which might disturb our relations in any of their aspects, and I reiterate with a salutation the expression of my personal esteem and sincere friendship."

In the text released yesterday, Franco accepted "with pleasure" the President's assurances and expressed the confident hope that relations betwen the peoples of Spanish and French Morocco would continue peaceful.

Vichy Attachés Plead

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Military, Naval and Air Attachés of the French Embassy, facing internment with other members of Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye's Staff, have sought the intercession of their Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Jean Darlan, who is with the American forces in Africa.

Through Guillaume Georges-Picot, the Embassy Counselor, they asked the State Department to transmit to Admiral Darlan, a message in their behalf saying that while they remained loyal to the oaths they gave Marshal Pétain, they considered Admiral Darlan to be the only one now in position to give orders freely as a result of the German occupation of Vichy territory and asking for his instructions.

They also sought to call Admiral Darlan's attention to the fact that they had been directed to prepare themselves for removal Tuesday to the Hershey Hotel at Hershey, Pa., and to ask for Admiral Darlan's intercession.

The request was made by Maj. Gen. Auguste Bonavita, Military Attaché; Capt. Denis de Bourgoing, Naval Attaché, and Col. Paul Jacquin, Air Attaché, on behalf of themselves and their assistants.

Nazis Hold Weygand, British Radio Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 16

The London radio broadcast to France yesterday an unconfirmed report that Gen. Maxime Weygand, the French Commander in North Africa who was believed to have returned to Vichy, had been arrested by Nazi order.

The French language broadcast from the London station, heard here by the Federal Communications Commission's monitoring service, said:

"We learn from usually reliable sources that General Weygand was arrested on orders of the Germans. We have no confirmation of this news."

Mexico Protests German Seizures

MEXICO, D. R., Nov. 16 (AP)—The Mexican Government has received official confirmation that German agents seized the files and funds of its legation in Vichy and immediately forwarded a protest to Berlin through the good offices of Sweden.

Mexico broke diplomatic relations with the Vichy government immediately after receipt of news of the German invasion of unoccupied France. The violation of its legation, however, was termed in a government bulletin today as an "infringement of international law"

The protest contrasted the German action with the courtesy and attention extended by the Mexican authorities to Axis diplomats here at the time Mexico broke relations with the totalitarian countries.

Reports that the funds seized in the Vichy legation included amounts collected to aid Spanish Republican refugees in France were not mentioned in the government announcement.

Sweden, which notified the Mexican government today that it agreed to look out Mexican interests at Vichy, also is taking care of Mexican affairs in Germany.

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Cripps Urges Regional World Councils

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—A postwar plan for reorganization of world affairs by means of regional councils, one for Europe and one each for other major zones, all linked in a supreme world council dealing with international social, political, and economic problems, was outlined over the week end by Sir Stafford Cripps, leader in the British House of Commons and one of the foremost candidates for the future Premiership of Great Britain.

It has indeed been a week end especially devoted in Great Britain to redirection of attention and effort toward the future. Anyone who was apprehensive lest victory bells of yesterday might encourage some easing off soon ceased to worry as the week end passed. For from all sides came, besides the sounds of bells, stories of rededication to the task of winning the war and of a new seriousness and sense of responsibility for rebuilding for the future.

Heroic Civilians Honored

It was another day of prayer in Britain, too—Civil Defense Day to commemorate the heroism of British civilians in this war. King George and Queen Elizabeth were among the great host of civilians who prayed in churches throughout the land.

The week end was also noticeable for a new speech by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Birmingham, reaffirming the Church of England's intention to take more and more an active part in reordering society.

Dr. Temple was, in fact, giving a clear cut answer to critics who have been contending the church should confine itself to spiritual matters.

The International Youth Conference in London led the way in looking to the future by having Sir Stafford, United States Ambassador John G. Winant and Ivan Maisky, the Soviet envoy, all on the platform to inspire the youth of 30 nations to super efforts for a new era of international relationship and conduct. The occasion was both an appeal to youth to play its part and a pledge to youth that it will be given a chance to play a full part in the great work of reconstruction.

In defining his plan to the Youth Conference, Sir Stafford went further than almost any other leading members of the British Government on peace aims. The major task, he said, is to prevent another war, to prevent the rise of another Hitler.

To succeed in this, he said, "Germany's neighbors must cease to be small and independent national units and must become strong and well knit federations with sufficient manpower to build up large basic industries, thus reversing Hitler's concept of the concentration of industrial power [and with it military power]on German soil."

Does this Cripps speech signify the British Government is planning along the lines of federation for the future of Europe and of the world? This is the question being asked here today.

Learning from History

I inquired of London headquarters of Federal Union. They hold the view Sir Stafford's concept of councils of nations by zones represents the confederation idea. Federalists here contend a supreme world council, to which Sir Stafford sees intercontinental problems coming for solution, would necessitate adoption of some of the main principles of federation.

It is claimed by Federal Union headquarters here that those planning the future cannot afford to ignore the lesson of the past, namely that it is more popular representation that is wanted if international councils of the future are to succeed where the League of Nations failed before. It must be a spokesman of the peoples of the world, it is urged, not just professional diplomats who find their way in the future to Geneva or wherever the meeting place of nations is to be.

But whether one sees Sir Stafford's idea as federation or not, it shows he is directing attention to practical problems of turning the United Nations wartime setup into a great world organization for reordering civilization and securing peace for all time.

Sir Stafford went into specific suggestions for dealing with Germany after the war. Splitting the Third Reich up into numerous small states, he contended, would only lead eventually to a new movement to restore German unity.

Suggestions for decentralizing German industry or, as the Archbishop of Canterbury has advocated, internationalizing control and ownership of the heavy industry of the Ruhr can, according to Sir Stafford, only be achieved in proportion as smaller European neighbors of Germany succeed in becoming united nations welded into strong economic units.

First Postwar Responsibility

Sir Stafford stressed that the first postwar task will be relief and rebuilding of suffering Europe. This, he said, "must be carried out on a scale as grand as if it were a major war operation. Stalingrad, Warsaw, Rotterdam, Belgrade and scores of other cities must be rebuilt—agriculture patiently restored — industries reequipped and restaffed."

Among other key points of Sir Stafford's speech were:

"Our problem is first and foremost a human problem and our enemies are human beings though their leaders may be brutes."

"My chief concern is that plans which are put forward should be such as will take into account as far as possible different points of view, different traditions and different interests of the nations and peoples concerned. In this task we are partners and none of us can dictate to the world. Compromise and agreement are essential."

War Aims Restated

At the same time, he restated the United Nations aim to destroy the power of the Nazis and the German war machine, to punish the war criminals and to insist Germany should repair as much as possible of the damage done to its neighbors.

The Youth Conference passed a resolution pledging still greater action to achieve victory and calling for a youth charter to insure freedom from want and fear and freedom of conscience and expression.

Messrs. Winant and Maisky were supporters of Sir Stafford on the international youth platform. Mr. Winant stressed the future need for economic security and for spiritual standards which could make possible thos esacrifices, personal and national, which President Roosevelt underlined.

Vestaed Interests Assailed

At an Industrial Christian Fellowship meeting in Birmingham the Archbishop of Canterbury pledged himself anew to work for a more just and equitable society and to fight against vested interests. He named public control of land and water as among his objectives. Monetary credit, he said, should also be controlled. Among supporters of Dr. Temple on the platform were the Archbishop of York and Ambassador Winant.

Finally, to complete the weekend which inspired great hope for the future, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison devoted his radio postscrip last night to the wonderful spirit in which ordinary British people defeated the Nazi blitz. Mr. Morrison told Britons the future of their country, and to a considerable extent the future of the world is in their hands. "The Britain that beat the blitz has much to give the world he declared.

All this is a fitting and forceful prelude to the forthcoming series of Parliamentry debates which will be largely devoted to questions of reconstruction. From numerous motions put forward it is clear the Government will be under strong pressure to give more information about its machinery for tackling postwar problems, both national and international.

Britain Radios News On War to Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Nov. 16

The British Broadcasting Corporation's broadcasts to Germany are as factual as it is possible to make them, both as regards the progress of the war and the world the Allies desire to set up after the victory is won.

So declared Mr. Lindley Fraser of the B. B. C. at a recent weekly roundtable discussion of the progress of the programs directed toward Axis countries.

"We are not an 'incitement' machine," Mr. Fraser said. "We are first and foremost a news service to keep people informed as to how the war is going and the reasons for which we are fighting."

More Rigid Dimout In Second Command

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Army has ordered stricter dimout regulations for coastal areas of New York, New Jersey and Delaware in a broadening of the quasi-blackout in this heavily industrialized region to provide passive protection against air attack.

Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding the Second Service Command, issued new directives effective, Nov. 20 replacing dimout orders published by the Army June 1 and indicated the curtained area might be extended farther inland.

The original regulations were issued to screen the night glare which made silhouetted ships at sea easy targets for enemy submarines.

Biddle Presents MacLeish

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, was admitted to practice today before the Supreme Court. He was presented by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Waacs' Head Discusses British Trip

© Harris & Ewing

Holds First Press Conference on Return

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Waacs, shown in the center without a hat, faces a battery of correspondents and questions about her observations made during her recent visit to England where she conferred with the United States Army Command and inspected installations of the British women's military services.

Japanese Execute Civilians Found in Forbidden Zones

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Japanese military authorities were reported by an American official observer today to have imposed an iron rule on the Philippines and Malaya, shooting without trial anyone who ventures into forbidden zones.

Summarizing in the Military Review of the Army's command and general staff school observations during the fighting on Luzon, the observer, who went nameless, said the mere presence of a civilian on a cleared road meant execution.

"Two Filipino truck drivers involved in a collision at a crossroads at San Fernando (Philippines) were shot by a Japanese officer because their damaged vehicles obstructed the road and delayed the passage of a tank platoon," said the observer.

Shot Without Examination

"Civilians found in the vicinity of Japanese transport parks, headquarters, munitions dumps, military telephone lines, unless they have a specific authorization, are shot without examination or trial," he said.

"Malayan and Filipino civilians found walking, cycling, or motoring on roads which had been ordered cleared for the passage of Japanese troops or transportation were summarily shot. It is reported that groups of civilians as large as a hundred or more were thus dealt with.

"It is the Japanese attitude that a civilian exposes himself to these extreme penalties by merely circulating in the combat zone.

"After the capture of large cities in British Malaya and Luzon the Japanese military authorities instructed the civilian law enforcement agencies to continue to function. In Manila the Japanese military authorities informed the civilian law enforcement agencies that they would hold the latter responsible for attacks on Japanese parachutists or other troops.

Forced March

"They also instructed the civilian law enforcement agencies that they would hold them accountable if bolos, pistols, or other weapons were found in the hands or homes of civilians. It may be presumed that the immediate heads of the civilian law enforcement agencies would be shot if any weapons were found in the possession of civilians after these instructions had been issued."

The Army publication's report tended to bear out other reports that American prisoners taken on Bataan and Corregidor were forced to march long distances regardless of their weakened condition.

"There is evidence that Japanese motorized and armored troops are liable to kill, instead of capture, small enemy groups which fall into their hands," the observer said.

During their examination, prisoners are given no food or water and allowed no rest," the observer said, but added wounded prisoners first receive medical treatment.

Hull Expresses Own and U. S. Gratitude For Messages on Recent Action in Africa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed, Nov. 14, his own "deep gratitude and that of the United States Government" for the messages of support from other American countries in connection with the North African campaign.

The text of this statement:

I have been greatly moved by the great numbers of messages of support received by the United States Government this week from our good neighbors in the other Americas in regard to the United Nations offensive in Africa.

Telegrams of appreciation and pledges of co-operation have come from high officials and persons in all walks of life. It has been possible to acknowledge only a small portion of these messages individually. Therefore I want to take this opportunity to express my own deep gratitude and that of the United States Government for this impressive demonstration of support and encouragement from the friends who are united with us in the determination to preserve our American liberty.

Mr. Hull sent this special message to Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs:

I wish to express my thanks for your excellency's message with reference to the actions of American armed forces in North Africa. This Government is happy to receive from you an expression of interest on behalf of the people and Government of Argentina in the efforts of the United States to safeguard the security of the Western Hemisphere. With assurances of my high personal regard,

Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Church Bells Ring Again in Britain

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—The church bells of Britain rang out yesterday for the first time since Aug. 14, 1940, when empty parachutes dropped by German aircraft in the Midlands and Scotland caused some churches to ring their bells in a warning of invasion before they found out their mistake.

Between 9 and 12 yesterday morning bells rang all over the country in honor of the North African victories. Not since the bells were silenced in June, 1940, when it was decided not to ring them again except in case of invasion, have such nation-wide peals echoed up and down the land.

At Dover, the bells of St. Mary's pealed. At Coventry, on the second anniversary of its great raid, 14 bells of the Cathedral pealed from its ruined shell.

Hundreds of persons gathered to hear the 12 bells of Canterbury Cathedral, one of whose ringers was Mr. P. J. Paine.

In November, 1887, Mr. Paine rang the peal in honor of the birth of the grandson of Dean Farrar, author of one of the most famous school stories in the English language, "Eric, or Little by Little."

This grandson is now Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, leader of the British Eighth Army.

A full peal lasting over two hours was rung at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Generally this is done only on royal birthdays and weddings.

The bells of St. Paul's Cathedral in London were rung by the quaintly named Ancient Society of College Youths, one of whom, ringing the second bell, was a woman, Mrs. R. F. Beal.

Another ringer at St. Paul's was Corp. J. Waugh, who had been given special leave from the Tank Corps. At Westminster Abbey, where hundreds formed queues to get into the service, a peal of eight bells was rung.

Queues also formed to attend service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, whose bells rang out longer and more continuously than those of any other church in the center of London.

Most of the churches which rang bells did so only for a short time. In fact, those who had expected London skies to be a welter of clanging and crashing sound found themselves mistaken. It was quite possible to drive round central London yesterday morning, provided you could satisfy police at street corners that your journey was necessary, and not hear any bells at all.

The BBC broadcast to the world the bells not only of Britain but also of Notre Dame in Paris and the Prague Cathedral. These were from recordings taken in prewar days.

The announcer told the people of occupied Europe that they would one day hear these bells again, this time celebrating final victory.

Combined with the ringing of bells was Britain's first Civil Defense Day. At St. Paul's in the afternoon 1,500 civil defense workers from blitzed towns of the country assembled in the presence of the King and Queen to hear the Archbishop of Canterbury deliver an address. Similar gatherings took part all over the land in churches and on village greens.

Half a Ship Saves Sailors

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Thirteen torpedoed British merchant seamen told today how they escaped from a swamped lifeboat to a derelict half-ship in mid-Atlantic and made a "farewell" meal from abandoned food stores.

Frederick Mullins, Navy gunner who was wounded when the merchantman was torpedoed, told the story this way:

"Thirteen of us were in the lifeboat which swamped as we pushed off, and we lost most of our stores.

"On the fifth day we sighted . . . a floating stern left from a ship apparently cut in two by enemy action.

"The men spent two more days in the lifeboat and then pulled alongside the wreck and boarded it."

Below, the men found living quarters intact and a half-eaten meal on tables. The seamen bedded in bunks and slept most of the next two days.

The bulkheads were leaking so the men feared that the wreck soon would sink, and they decided upon their farewell party.

"We roasted chicken and cooked vegetables and potatoes," Mr. Mullins said.

But the wreck held together, and the men passed two more days whiling away time with the phonograph and playing whist. Then they sighted lights and signaled for help. A passing ship picked them up.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.

Eastern States

Florida

Sarasota—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSPB, 1450kc, on Dec. 6.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

New York

New York—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 6, 30; Jan. 3, 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; WOLF, 1490kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280 kc., Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Dec. 6; Jan. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Nov. 22.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Nov. 29; Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, Dec. 20; Jan. 17.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., November 27.

United States

Alabama

Gladsden: County Court House, 8 p. m., November 27.
Mobile: Auditorium, Admiral Semmes Hotel, 4 p. m., November 22. Radiocast Station WALA, 1410 kilocycles.

California

Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 150 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 5 p. m., November 22.
Norwalk (Society, Artesia and Norwalk): Excelior Union High School Auditorium, Pioneer Boulevard and Center Street, 2:30 p. m., November 22.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, east of Telegraph Avenue, 8 p. m., November 23. Radiocast Station KRE, 1400 kilocycles.
Redwood City: Church Edifice, Elwood Street and Brewster Avenue, 3 p. m., November 22. Radiocast Station KYA, 1260 kilocycles.
Yuba City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 24.

Florida

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., November 24.

Illinois

Belleville: Church Edifice, Washington and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 113 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Granite City: Church Edifice, 2560 Delmar Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
Matioon: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
Moline: Scottish Rite Cathedral, Seventh Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Paris: High School Auditorium, South Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.
Salem: Oak Park School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Iowa

Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
Oskaloosa: Church Edifice, 406 High Avenue East, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Kansas

Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School East, 2301 East Douglas, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Memorial Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School Auditorium, Dufrocq Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Lake Charles: Church Edifice, Kirby and Ford Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
New Orleans (Joint lecture): Jerusalem Temple 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Opelousa: Court Room, Court House, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Massachusetts

Medford: The old Medford High School Auditorium, Bradlee Road, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 22.

Michigan

Escanaba: Wm. W. Oliver Memorial Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.
Iron River: Church Edifice, 708 Adams Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Ironwood: Church Edifice, 315 East Aurora Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

Minnesota

Hibbing: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27 (Note change of place).
Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Missouri

Overland: Church Auditorium, Lackland Avenue and Midland Boulevard, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5568 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Nebraska

Fairbury: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 22.
Grand Island (First Church): Majestic Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

New Mexico

Albuquerque: High School Auditorium, Broadway and Central Avenue, 8 p. m., November 23.
Silver City: Women's Club Building, 8 p. m., November 24.

New York

Gloversville: Church Edifice, Kingsboro and First Avenues, 3:30 p. m., November 22.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street 8 p. m., November 23.
Oneonta: Chapin Memorial Universalist Church, Ford Avenue, near Main Street, 8 p. m., November 23.

Ohio

Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 27.
Massillon: Longfellow Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., November 26.
Sandusky: Church Edifice, 8 p. m. November 27.

Oklahoma

Ponca City: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 27.
Stillwater: Church Edifice, Seventh and Duncan, 8 p. m., November 23.
Tulsa (First Church): Church Edifice, 926 South Boulder, 8:15 p. m., November 24.

Oregon

Multnomah: Lecture for November 24 canceled.
Portland (Ninth Church): Oriental Theater, noon, November 27.

Pennsylvania

Mt. Lebanon: Andrew W. Mellon Junior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 22.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, 425 Sixth Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 24.

Texas

Dallas—Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Houston (Fifth Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
Mineral Wells: Baker Hotel Roof, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 26.
Tyler: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Virginia

Alexandrias George Washington High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Nov. 22.

Washington

North Bonneville: Columbia Theater, Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Wisconsin

Antigo: Church Edifice, Superior Street and Seventh Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1461 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

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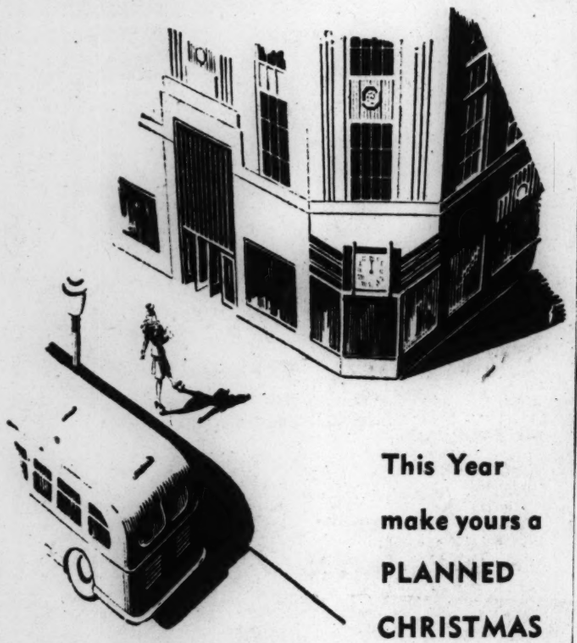
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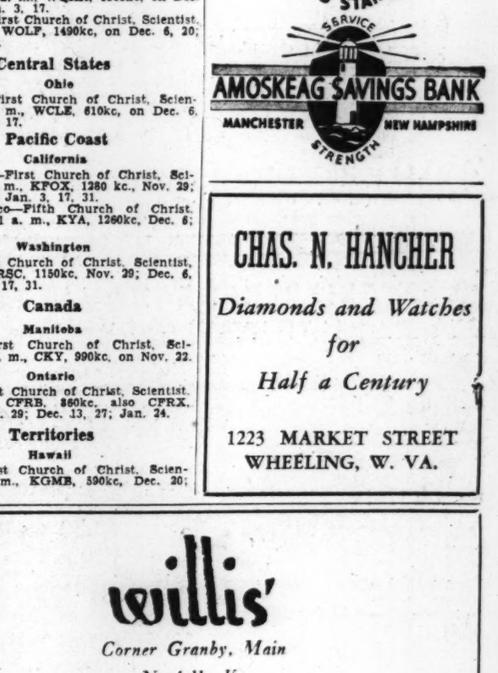

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Axis Sabotage of Schools In Held Lands Exposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — The United States and British Governments in a joint statement Nov. 14 made public a vast array of evidence obtained from inside the occupied countries in Europe and Asia disclosing the extent to which the Axis is acting literally to wipe out the leaders and the potential leaders of the nations they are seeking to enslave.

This survey of Axis oppression of education, distributed by the Inter-Allied Information Committee, disclosed that the brutalities inflicted on educators and students form the pattern of what is described as a "coldly calculated plan" ruthlessly executed.

The totalitarian governments, it was declared, expect little trouble from the second generation and none from the intentionally semi-illiterate third generation of the conquered.

The Japanese, it is shown, are copying the German plan almost exactly.

The Inter-Allied Committee prefaced its report by a quotation from Berhard Rust, Reich Minister of Science, Education and Culture for the People, who wrote in the German newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter on Feb. 13, 1938: "The whole function of all education is to create a Nazi."

Beatings and Imprisonment

"Where the Germans have encountered resistance to these efforts," the report says, "they have attempted to reduce it by torturing, deporting, imprisoning and putting to death both professors and students alike. It is common for intransigent teachers to be sent to concentration camps. In extreme cases, children of from 10 to 14 years are conscripted by German labor exchanges and sent to mines and factories, and their parents do not hear of them again. Infants are taught only by German teachers.

"Similar techniques are operated by the Japanese in the occuiped territories of China.

"The whole evidence contained in this statement is yet another indication of the Axis intention to convert free peoples everywhere into a vast reservoir of slaves. The Axis oppression of education is a direct attack upon intellectual and cultural freedom. It forms yet another detail in the pattern which has been designed for the subjugation of the world."

How the enemy is attempting to suppress both educators and education is described country by country in the following excerpts and condensations from the Inter-Allied statement:

Belgium—Nazi interference with every branch of education in Occupied Belgium has been inspired by the overriding purpose of making Germany "lord of the world" and all other states its vassals. In a country where the freedom of education is both a constitutional principle and a practical fact, the invading Germans found a determined spirit of independence and nationalism which was not at all to their liking, and they set to work to transform the Belgian scholastic system from top to bottom. All laws, national and international, were disregarded.

Beginning at the top, they abolished the Directorate-General of Education, and substituted separate directorates for higher and secondary education, primary and training schools and fine arts and popular instruction, mostly with a Quisling professor at its head. Many loyal Belgian professors, teachers and officials were disposed of by reduction of the age limit, by anti-Jewish decrees and by other arbitrary action on "political" pretexts.

A special commission was appointed by the Germans to remove from the Belgian school textbooks all references to the shameful events of Germany's history, and particularly to its treatment of Belgians during the last war. In some schools the use of textbooks has been discontinued altogether. Many teachers have been imprisoned and deported to Germany for "anti-German activity."

China: In Occupied China, Japan has made education an instrument of conquest, another tool for developing submissive servants of the "new order."

Local bureaus of education have been set up with Japanese "advisers" in control. The teaching of the Japanese language is, in principle, compulsory in all schools. Arrest and torture of students, including those in mission schools, have been widespread. The Tsinghau University in Peiping, according to recent arrivals in Chungking, is used by the Japanese mainly as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The eastern half of the biological laboratory is a stable, while the classroom attached to it is a bar.

Czechoslovakia: The destruction of the independent cultural life of Czechoslovakia was one of the openly admitted aims of Naziism long before the German invasion of Czechoslovakia. In so far as the German plans for world domination allowed for the continued existence of the Czechoslovak nation at all, this nation was to be an amorphous mass of illiterate slaves, doing the rough work for a race of overlords.

The Germans are carrying out this program with calculated thoroughness. An outstanding example is the massacre of the students of Prague University.

Early on the morning of Nov. 17, 1939, German stormtroopers, Schutzstaffeln and units of the German Regular Army converged on all known student quarters in Prague. By midnight, 156 students and teachers had been slain, 1,200 sent in busses to German concentration camps.

The Nazi excuse: Some of the students had been "disorderly" at services for Jan Opletal, a student who was fatally wounded when shot by a German policeman on a Prague street on the anniversary of Czech Liberation Day. In Brno and other towns, Czech higher learing institutions received more or less identical treatment and in all cases libraries were looted and instruments used in the study of natural science carried off to Germany.

France: Up to now, Axis attempts to force the "new order" spirit into the education of French youths have been successfully resisted.

As long as the Germans feel their grip on Vichy is strong enough to make the French Ministry of Youth carry out their orders, it is to be expected that they will refrain from direct interference; and it is undoubtedly true that Vichy's methods tend to mold young Frenchmen along the lines directed at producing just what kind of peasant proletariat Germany wants to see in France.

Many school books have been banned, many professors dismissed and a few liberal thinkers, like Holleweck, executed. In France, the Germans proceed with some caution.

Greece: In Greece, the famine overshadows everything else; but the plan to crush the Greek spirit has not been neglected in any of the three spheres of influence into which Greece has been divided—the Bulgarian, the Italian and the German.

The Inter-Allied Information Committee statement reports that nothing now is known of the Polytechnic School of Athens—the best engineering school of academic standing in the Near East—nor of the college of commerce and economics in Athens. In all Greek secondary schools, study of the Italian language is compulsory and German is obligatory in commercial schools. Thousands of Greek teachers are known to be in compulsory labor camps.

Luxemburg: In Luxemburg a large number of professors and teachers have been dismissed and deported to Germany. Others have been transferred to Germany in their former capacity. Quislings have been elevated to high posts. University tuition is only permitted to those young men and girls who appear to be wholeheartedly Third Reich-minded.

Netherlands: — The Germans have found the Dutch stubborn. Nevertheless, they are trying their best to change the free spirit of Dutch education into an education inspired by the principles of the Nazi doctrine. Many professors have been sent to prisons and concentration camps, school books have been revised and pressure brought to bear insofar as the conquerors have dared, but the Dutch apparently plan to survive German occupation.

Norway: Norway was the scene of the original Quisling experiment and because of Norway's highly perfected state form it seemed a simple matter to quislingize the Norwegian educational system. But it wasn't.

One of the early regulations was an order that Quisling's portrait should be hung in all schools. Others directed that German should take the place of English as the first foreign language and that instruction should be given in the schools in the doctrines of the Nasjonal Samling.

These things brought on strikes supported almost 100 per cent in the big cities of Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim, where they were first introduced. Finding themselves confronted with much greater opposition than they had anticipated, the Quisling regime compromised, withdrew or made no attempt to enforce most of the offending regulations.

Although the Germans and Quislings have almost completely failed to infiltrate Nazi doctrines into Norwegian schools and universities, they have succeeded in part of their agenda—educational activities in Norway have been reduced greatly.

Philippines: With the thoroughness of their brother totalitarian invaders, the Japanese set to work at once to mould the democratic educational system of the Philippines. They burned the books of the University library at Manila and destroyed all books they considered inimical to their own "new order." All schools had been closed because of the invasion hazards. The Japanese opened only the elementary schools, prohibited the study of English and made study of Japanese imperative.

As far as is known, no attempt has been made to reopen any high schools or colleges. But the Japanese have reorganized the Agricultural School of Los Banos, near Manila, in an effort to teach the Filipinos "character training" and to instruct them in agricultural technique so that they may labor efficiently.

Poland: Early and completely overrun, Poland has served as an unhappy laboratory for Nazi educational theories.

The Germans announced with complete cynicism that all intellectual life must disappear from Polish lands and that the Poles be prepared to do physical work and service for the master Germans.

Only technical and trade training is permissible, and that not above a certain grade, so that the Poles may be merely useful while the Germans remain the experts.

Of the 170 professors of Krakow University—founded in 1364 and the oldest university in the world—who were placed in Oranienburg Concentration Camp, 15, including world-famous natural scientists, passed on within a few weeks. Two became mentally ill. The remainder, released only six months later, have since been observed to be broken spiritually and mentally.

Warsaw University, which had 10,000 students, has been closed since the outbreak of the war. The University of Lublin was destroyed by shell fire. Poznan University—6,000 students—lost its professors by way of firing squads and concentration camps but has since been reopened as a German seat of learning where Poles are not admitted.

Yugoslavia: Dismembered Yugoslavia before the war had a population of 16,000,000, five universities with 18,000 students, seven high professional schools with the rank of universities and about 9,000 elementary schools with more than 1,600,000 pupils. In Yugoslavia educational conditions are now chaotic.

As soon as Yugoslavia was occupied, a new system was devised with the object of destroying Yugoslav unity. Guerrilla fighting and patriot teachers have been massacred in numbers unknown even to the Inter-Allied Information Committee.

Argentine Press Fights For Freedom

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Argentine press, temporarily deprived of its constitutional freedom by executive decree, is fighting a valiant rear-guard action to preserve its privilege.

For the moment the battle may appear a losing one. Under the state of siege, the Government of President Castillo wields the strongest weapons.

More than a score of suspensions have been imposed on newspapers which have published criticisms of the Administration's foreign policy or other material displeasing to the Government.

Thus far the great dailies have escaped penalties, although they have suffered in the necessity of suppressing legitimate news to avoid reprisals. Recently the socialist organ, Vanguardia, which has been suspended twice for violations of the state of siege, was forced to ignore the speeches delivered in the Socialist National Convention lest it incur further penalties.

But the battle has not been entirely without its counterattacks. When the Government sought to prevent publication of Congressional debates critical of its policies, the press found an ally in outraged legislators who protested against this effort to separate them from their public, and the order was "corrected."

More recently on the 73d anniversary of the founding of the powerful Buenos Aires newspaper, La Prensa, publisher Ezequiel P. Paz, printed an open letter to his employees in which he severely castigated public servants who became "enemies of the press."

"When officials of the Government carry out their activities within the strict limit of legal prescriptions," he wrote, "when the general interest rather than the pernicious influence of evil policies regulates their conduct and determines their decisions, they have nothing to fear from the newspapers, for it never will be possible to cast shadows on what is essentially pure and shining.

"Never in our long journalistic career have we seen a greater accumulation of errors, of administrative scandals and transgressions than when there has been an attempt to annihilate liberty of thought in the national press."

Hoover Advocates 'Head' for All Food

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 (AP)—Appointment of the Secretary of Agriculture as Food Administrator with complete control of a "more and more production" program is advocated by former President Herbert Hoover in a letter made public today.

"The lack of co-ordination and the conflict between government bureaus are now limiting and will even reduce, rather than increase, our animal products," he said in the letter to Editor Wheeler McMillen published in the December issue of Farm Journal and Farmers Wife. The former President stressed that he was "not discussing personalities, but the complete necessity to consolidate functions and authorities."

Mr. Hoover, who won international recognition as food administrator during World War I, declared that "while our grain supplies are ample there must be unified and strong action if supplies of meats and fats generally are to be maintained in ample quantities. Their greatly increased production is as imperative a munition of war as are guns and ships."

Russians in Hope Of Another Front

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—German, not British and American armies, would now be overrunning North Africa had it not been for Russia's stand at Stalingrad, the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, told the International Youth Conference.

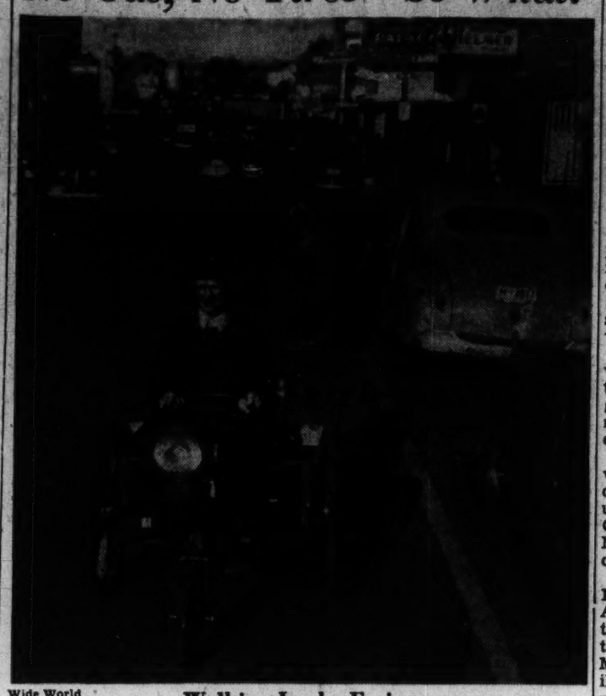
By upsetting Hitler's plan to defeat Russia in 1942, Mr. Maisky asserted, the Red Army kept the Nazi legions from concentrating in Africa and along the Channel coasts for a final assault on their enemies.

"Now Hitler has to face another winter in the east and, looking grimly to the gathering strength of the United Nations, he attempts in vain to dispel his country's growing fears by shouting to the winds:

"'I will not capitulate.'"

While praising the Anglo-American North African operation, Mr. Maisky declared this was not yet the second front the Soviets had in mind.

No Gas, No Tires—So What!



Wide World

Walking Looks Easier

Ora Seamahorn didn't like the two-mile walk from his home to Mount Vernon, State of Washington, every day so he set about doing something about it. A raid on junk piles and parts from an old lawnmower resulted in the above—for want of a better name "Whatamobile"—which, Mr. Seamahorn admits, pushes hard uphill but is a humdinger on down grades—almost like a soap box derby entrant. Here he rattles along Mount Vernon's main stem.

Croat Guerrillas Capture 32 Towns

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—A Reuter's dispatch from Geneva reported today that Croat guerrillas had launched an offensive on a 30-mile front and had occupied a town and 32 fortified villages after stubborn fighting.

Steps to Filipino Freedom Cited as Model

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The steps by which the United Nations are prepared to end colonial rulerships everywhere in the world were unfolded by President Roosevelt in his world-wide broadcast commemorating the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth.

The President declared that the course through which the Philippine people have earned and have received their complete independence "provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world."

He said that it is a pattern of what men of goodwill look forward to in the future—a pattern of a global civilization which recognizes no limitations or religion, or creed, or of race.

These words by Mr. Roosevelt were echoed by two other Presidents of the United Nations, Manuel Quezon, head of the Philippine Government in Washington, and Manuel Avila Comacho, President of Mexico.

Both President Quezon and President Avila Comacho held that America's 44-years' relations with the Philippines were full evidence that the principles enunciated by Mr. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill in the Atlantic Charter were not hastily improvised theories but basically accepted convictions which have long been in process of realization.

Implementing the Atlantic Charter pledge for liberation of peoples ruled by foreign governments, President Roosevelt went so far as to outline the precise steps which must be taken to make independence possible and workable.

It must, he said frankly, be based on two important factors.

One is that there shall be a period of preparation, through the dissemination of education and the recognition and fulfillment of physical and social and economic needs.

The other is that there be a period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty, through the practice of more and more self-government, beginning with local government, and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood.

The President disclosed that even now he and President Quezon are examining the problems which will have to be worked out when the Philippine Government is re-established in Manila, for, he declared, though the alien flag of a treacherous aggressor flies temporarily over the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is with supreme confidence that the United Nations commemorate the seventh birthday of their youngest member.

Discussing how the pattern of Philippine Independence can be made applicable generally throughout the world, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that "even we in the United States did not arrive at full national independence until we had gone through the preliminary stages.

"The town meetings in the New England colonies, and the similar local organizations in other colonies, gradually led to county government and then to state government. That whole process of political training and development preceded the final formation of our permanent Federal Government in 1789.

"Such training for independence is essential to the stability of independence in almost every part of the world. Some peoples need more intensive training and longer years of it; others require far less training and shorter periods of time.

"The recent history of the Philippines has been one of national cooperation and adjustment and development. We are sure now, if ever we doubted, that our Government in the United State chose the right and the honorable course.

"The pattern which has followed there is essentially a part and parcel of the philosophy and the ideals of the United Nations. The doctrine of our enemies—that there is one master folk destined to rule all other peoples—is a doctrine now on its way to destruction for all time to come.

"The United States and the Philippines are already engaged in examining the practical economic problems of the future — when President Quezon and his government are re-established in the capital of Manila. He and I, in conference last week, have agreed to set up a joint commission of our two countries, to study the economic situation which will face the nation which is soon to be, and to work out means of preserving its stability and above all, its security."

President Quezon said that it was with "deep emotion" that he saw motion pictures in the Philippines Presidential Palace last year of the signing of this charter by Mssrs. Roosevelt and Churchill.

"For I saw here," he explained, "not something brand new, untested, visionary, but rather a reaffirmation of faith in what already had been done in the Philippines before my very eyes.

"We already knew the meaning of the Atlantic Charter, for our own country had been the testing ground for the practical solution of the problems that must be met in achieving the God-given right of the people's freedom. In two generations we have achieved the wide span from oppression to self-government."

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The Home Forum

The Joy of Fulfillment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO HAS NOT been duly impressed and thrilled with the appearance of a rainbow in the sky after a refreshing downpour? For does not a rainbow indicate a clearing of murky skies?

Through the reflection of the sun's rays upon the drops of falling rain there is formed the rainbow, assuring us in its colorful way that the storm is over; and, indeed, it is the beauty of the rainbow which lingers in memory, while the storm quickly fades into nothingness. Metaphorically the raindrops which the storm clouds produce know not that they refresh perhaps a dry and thirsty earth.

The prophet Isaiah says (60:1), **"Arise, shine; for thy light is come."** This holy mandate finds fulfillment in "the beauty of holiness" as expressed in mellowness of speech and action, joy in, and enthusiasm for, spiritual realities, in forgiveness, tenderness, loyalty, obedience, tolerance, in the conquering of self, and in laboring for mankind. This quiet, constant endeavor to "arise, shine," is beneficially far-reaching, and includes the keen satisfaction of purifying the atmosphere by bringing refreshment and inspiration to a spiritually thirsty earth. We can well rejoice in the fact that, according to God's law, promise and fulfillment go hand in hand.

In her book "Pulpit and Press" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (p. 4), **"A single drop of water may help to hide the stars, or crown the tree with blossoms."** If we permit ourselves ever to be discouraged or annoyed because of a problem, this attitude certainly tends "to hide the stars," whereas we shall "crown the tree with blossoms" when a problem is recognized as an opportunity for glorifying God. When approached from that standpoint, the problem is handled joyfully, and is recognized as an occasion for growth in grace. Thus we can be happy during the process of its solution.

The world does not know of the many problems which have been solved by individual Christian Scientists, but the effect of these victories is a healing and uplifting one upon world thought. The fine and countless healings accomplished through an understanding of Christian Science give promise to a waiting and watching world. The radiance of love, kindness, unselfishness, constancy, gratitude, joy, demonstrated, sheds blessings of light in boundless ways for the benefit of mankind. Prayerful thinking and living, thanksgiving and love, and obedience to Paul's admonition (I Thessalonians 5:17), **"Pray without ceasing,"** reach the entire world, for the effects of spiritual thought are felt universally. Indeed, the purpose of Christian Science is identical with that of Christ Jesus, of whom Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 29), **"The purpose of his life-work touches universal humanity."**

A student of Christian Science once found herself in a storm of conflicting personalities which threatened to destroy the peaceful and harmonious relationship she usually had with others, even with those who were her beloved friends. The storm raged for some months; but during this time the student found refuge in days of study of the Bible and all of Mrs. Eddy's writings, and in hours of prayer. Thus enlightenment began to break up the clouds which had seemed so devastating, destructive, and all-encompassing, until ultimately, as inevitably, the light of Truth and Love so permeated the student's consciousness that the rainbow hue of joy, gladness, understanding, and good-fellowship again illumined her thought, and the harmonious relationship with her friends was restored. The most beautiful part of the demonstration is that all the beauty of that glorious, genuine Christian Science healing lingers to make the heart glad and assured, besides giving undoubted promise of the inevitability of the healing power of God's law when rightly understood and applied. Like all storms, the former bitter days and moments of despair, self-pity, and self-condemnation passed away, and the Christian Scientist is glad that she was strengthened to weather the storm, for it enabled her to grasp mentally the spiritual fact that in reality there never was a storm or cloud in all God's universe.

In one of her poems entitled "Love" Mrs. Eddy has written (Poems, p. 7):

"What chased the clouds away?
'Twas Love whose finger traced aloud
A bow of promise on the cloud."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

By Courtesy of the International Business Machines Corporation to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SIMON BOLIVAR"; *A Sculptured Portrait by José Fioravanti*

THIS PORTRAIT of Simón Bolívar has been on view in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., where an Exhibition of Sculpture of the Western Hemisphere is being shown under the sponsorship of the International Business Machines Corporation. This head was modeled by the Argentine sculptor, José Fioravanti, who was born in Buenos Aires in 1896. He is an acclaimed artist in his native land where he has been the recipient of awards, and where his work is exhibited in many galleries and museums. This bronze is a recent work of Fioravanti. It expresses the vision and leadership of the great liberator, Simón Bolívar (1783-1830), who promoted the movement for achieving the independence of five great countries of Latin America: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

D. A.

EL GOZO DEL CUMPLIMIENTO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿QUIÉN NO SE HA sentido impresionado y emocionado con la aparición de un arco iris en el cielo, después de una lluvia refrescante? ¿Pues no indica un arco iris que se inicia de nuevo la claridad en un cielo obscurecido?

Al reflejarse los rayos del sol en las gotas de agua que caen, se forma el arco iris, asegurándonos por medio de sus colores que la tormenta ha pasado, y es indudablemente la hermosura del arco iris lo que permanece en la memoria, mientras que la memoria de la tormenta prontamente se desvanece en nada. Hablando metafóricamente, las gotas de agua que las nubes producen no saben que quizás refrescan una tierra seca y sedienta.

El profeta Isaías dice (60:1): "¡Levántate! ¡resplandece, oh Sión! porque ha venido tu luz". Este santo mandato encuentra su cumplimiento en "la hermosura de la santidad", tal como se expresa en la gentileza de palabras y acciones, en el regocijo y entusiasmo por las realidades espirituales, en el perdón, ternura, lealtad, obediencia, tolerancia, en el vencer del yo personal, y también en la labor por la humanidad. Este esfuerzo tranquilo y constante por levantarse y resplandecer es benéfico en gran manera e incluye la sincera satisfacción de purificar la atmósfera, trayendo refrigerio e inspiración a un mundo espiritualmente sediento. Bien podemos regocijarnos en el hecho de que de acuerdo con la ley de Dios, la promesa y el cumplimiento van mano a mano.

En su libro PULPIT AND PRESS (PULPITO Y PRENSA) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito (pág. 4): "Una simple gota de agua puede contribuir a ocultar las estrellas o a coronar el árbol con flores." Si nos dejamos desalentar o molestar a causa de un problema, esta actitud tiende ciertamente a "ocultar las estrellas", pero "coronaremos el árbol con flores" cuando un problema se reconozca como una oportunidad para glorificar a Dios. Cuando nos acercamos a un problema desde este punto de vista, lo tratamos con regocijo y lo reconocemos como una ocasión para crecer en gracia. Así podemos ser felices durante el tiempo en que buscamos la solución.

El mundo no sabe de los muchos problemas individuales que han sido resueltos por Científicos Cristianos, pero el efecto de tales victorias significa una curación y un impulso hacia arriba para el pensamiento del mundo. Las innumerables curaciones tan maravillosas que se han llevado a cabo por medio de un entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana, son como una promesa a un mundo que está esperando y vigilando. La luz radiante de una demostración de amor, bondad, abnegación, constancia, gratitud y regocijo esparce sus bendiciones en forma ilimitada para beneficio de la humanidad. La oración en el pensamiento y la consagración en la vida, la gratitud y el amor, como también la obediencia a la admonición de Pablo de "orar sin cesar" (I. Tesalonicenses, 5:17) alcanzan al mundo entero, pues los efectos de pensamientos espirituales se sienten universalmente. El propósito de la Ciencia Cristiana es por cierto idéntico al de Cristo Jesús, de quien la señora Eddy ha escrito en la página 29 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS): "El propósito de la obra de su vida toca a la humanidad universal."

Una discípula de la Ciencia Cristiana se vió envuelta una vez en un torbellino de adversos intereses personales que amenazaban destruir las relaciones pacíficas y armoniosas que ella cultivaba, aún las de sus amigos más queridos. La tormenta rugió por algunos meses, pero durante este tiempo ella encontró refugio en días dedicados al estudio de la Biblia y todos los escritos de la señora Eddy y en horas de oración. De este modo la iluminación que recibió empezó a romper las nubes que parecían tan desoladoras, destructivas y abrumadoras, hasta que final e inevitablemente la luz de la Verdad y el Amor de tal manera penetró la conciencia de la discípula, que el arco iris del gozo, la alegría, el entendimiento y el buen compañerismo volvió a iluminar su pensamiento, y las relaciones armoniosas con sus amigos fueron restablecidas. Lo más bello de esta demostración es que toda la hermosura de aquella curación, obrada por la gloriosa y legítima Ciencia Cristiana, permanece para alegrar y tranquilizar el corazón, y para dar además una promesa indudable de la eficacia del poder curativo de la ley de Dios, cuando ésta es bien entendida y aplicada. Como en todas las tormentas, los primeros momentos amargos de desesperación, conmiseración propia y condenación propia se desvanecieron, y ahora la discípula de la Ciencia Cristiana se alegra, pensando en la fortaleza que recibió para capear el temporal, y de cómo esto le capacitó para posesionarse mentalmente del hecho espiritual de que en realidad nunca había tormenta o nube en el universo de Dios.

En uno de sus poemas, titulado "Amór", la señora Eddy ha escrito (POEMAS, pág. 7):

"¿Qué hace a las nubes retirarse?
Es el dedo del Amor que ha trazado
Un arco de promesa en toda nube."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Cotton Picker

He bends among the long white curving rows
Out in the field at early dawn, his sack
Half filled, the sun not yet upon his back.
Only the tune the cotton picker knows
Is on his lips, and round him is the good
Rich earth he loves, the land his father tilled.
The morning wanes. At noon, with sacks well filled,
He seeks his house for food, out near the wood.

Throughout the long hot afternoon the sun
Beats down, a livid flame against the sky,
While languidly a sparrow sings near by.
But on he goes and bends till day is done.
The gray dusk silhouettes the fields of white
As he turns homeward in the falling night.

WILLIAM ARNETTE WOFFORD

Autumn Afternoon In the Woods

Wait. In the stillness of this late, this golden hour
Gently, reluctantly, the year's most silent shower
Drifts from the gold above us to the gold already fallen,
Moving down the sunlit air as feather-light as pollen.
Not a rustle stirs the gilded branches overhead,
Not a foot along the paths, not even the lightest tread.
Through the thinning golden wood the gold light sifts and falls;
Reluctantly the leaves drift down. Sounds cease, and no bird calls.

MARY C. JANE

An Algerian Afternoon

WE SIT IN THE SUNSHINE, waiting. The garden at "The Transat" is a lovely place in which to wait. Southward, many palms cluster, still at midday, silver-shining, spreading their fronds to the heat. More than halfway around the horizon, layer upon layer, the Aurès lift their indescribable iridescence, ethereal yet solid, like mountains in a dream. Down walls, dazzling white, bougainvilleas shower their clear purple-pink. My sister's tunic is twilight-blue, my own a baffled emerald. We loll in flame-colored chairs—indolent flecks at the heart of vast opalescence.

Behind us Aicha continues to patter from table to table in search of tidbits. She has the prettiest nose and the slimmest ankles imaginable, mere twigs that look as though they would break at the slightest twist. Upon the sanded surface her tiny hoofs weave patterns, meandering or staccato, according to their owner's mood. This young gazelle belongs, so we are told, to the Belgian baroness who sometimes coaxes her with guttural endearments and a warm smile. Personally—and privately—I believe that Aicha belongs to no one. She is a small, strayed, sylvan soul, somehow focusing in her small, shy, graceful body all the beauty of the garden.

The sun begins to tilt a little, nearing four o'clock. So we realize and reluctantly rise.

Susan and I saunter out through the gate, past the Arab Bazaar, where five turbaned merchants watch all day, like five spiders with feelers ready to furl and enfold the unwary. The long rugs on which they squat run halfway up the house-front, clear across the sidewalk to the curb, and no amount of dust ever seems to dim their colors.

The narrow roadway winds between mud walls.

Walls are so essential a part of the Algerian life and landscape! Behind them, women weave, weep, or sing, breathe on coals in shallow braziers, finger trinkets in front of metal mirrors while, outside, time and the world walk by. Walls girdle the palmeries, literally thousands upon thousands of trees thrive within their looping embrace, lemons and oranges fruit, figs stretch gray limbs, vines toss up fresh leaf. No one who has ridden the width of North Africa can ever forget its walls!

Presently the road runs out into free space along the blue-gray, curving river-bed. Here the sparse grass is gay with bursts of brief-stemmed, small-disced daisies, interspattered by even more diminutive calendulas, not yet fully open, mere buttons of vivid orange. We follow the stream-bed's curve till we see "Bab el M'Cid"—"Gate of the Town"—on a brass plate and, beneath the Arabic, in English script, the name of our hostess, a sculptor.

Ah, here we are! A tall, cream wall and through the archway glimpses of color and a most enchanting garden. Two or three Arabs, in red fezes and flowing tunics, busy themselves with an air of unwonted energy as they brush about the tile well-head, with ironwork spiraling above it in delicate precision. On the rim stand a pair of glazed jars, vivid green, and decorative.

Out between trees, along the path, a figure approaches with rushing energy—a dynamic figure, strangely Greek, despite wavy British "bob" and Oriental burnous streaming backward from strong shoulders.

Beneath a gnarled olive—planted by the Romans twenty centuries ago, so tradition runs, and still fruiting—a striped rug is spread.

"Do you mind the ground?" our hostess queries as she settles down. We form a little semicircle facing toward—I almost said the sea, so free flows the earth before us, space upon blue space, tossing itself at last into a final upward ecstasy, the Aurès! Just a few feet away the turf drops sharply, topped by a low wall. Beyond stretches the Oued Biskra, gray-blue boulders loosely lying, curiously conveying the illusion of a living stream. The odd and eerie beauty of North African river-beds stamps itself forever in memory, for all the life of desert or even semi-arid places springs from, follows, and focuses along these water-courses. The merest trickle will draw herds and herdsmen for miles. Along the banks and oftentimes in midstream the laurier rose showers its lovely foliage, oleander-like, silvery-green, tough enough to survive seasons of drought when waters cease to glide above its roots which tremble instead beneath the footfall of camel, ass, and master. For the river, too, is a roadway; by its power has carven a path upon the harsh, scarred bone of the Sahara—a path pursued by pygmy man in perpetual hope!

More people arrive: the Bash Agha, ruler over many tribes, and with him Lady M—— and her Russian sister-in-law on a flying visit from Malta.

Russia, Arabia, Great Britain, America, in cordial semicircle we sit sipping tea, tasting the country's honey-cakes, dropping disregarded crumbs upon the striped tent-rug big enough to hold us all. The Bash Agha's gaze rests on the mountains behind which the sun is sliding from sight. His fingers, beautiful and slim, move among the soft hairs of his beard. There is a strange translucency about his skin that is the color of old ivory. It is impossible to convey the remote refinement, distinction of feature, the lines at once bland and cruel, gentle yet fanatic, which characterize the pure-blood Arab. Incredibly wealthy, chief of countless nomads, the Bash Agha emanates melancholy—the melancholy of over-ripe races. Politely he appeases our inquisitiveness, explains the legend of Fatma's hand, the significance of the sword dance.

Yet what does he really think?

With regret, and relief, we leave him—Arabian lord, epitome of the inscrutable—leave him standing courteous and aloof in his long robes beneath the ancient olive planted by his Roman predecessors.

LUCY EMBURY

Enduring Music

Who keeps the summer in his heart will know
The seasonal impermanence of snow;

As fingers of the wind along the grass,
Here recollection of all sorrows pass—

Grim shadows of defeat, sharp thrusts of pain,
Are transient as the momentary rain.

Yet in this bright and changeless land, love still
Touches each golden valley, field and hill—

With summer in the heart one hears
A warm, enduring music through the ears.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

It Was Tom Paine Who Supplied the Words

FOR THE FIRST THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS of his life [Thomas] Paine was an obscure man. He was born in Thetford, England, in 1737, of Quaker parents. His father was a stay-maker, a corsetmaker. Paine had little formal education, his father was too poor to afford much schooling, but he did inculcate in his son the love of reading. . . . Before long, however, he managed to get up to London, and there he attended science lectures and gradually met various people who were attracted to him because of his conversation and ideas. Among these was Benjamin Franklin, then the representative of the American colonies in London, and in 1774 Franklin persuaded Paine to sail for Philadelphia to take charge of Franklin's *Pennsylvania Magazine*. Immediately Paine found his niche; immediately the square peg in a round hole became the square peg in a square hole. He loved America, he saw that here was the natural home of democracy, and he more than any other man, more even than Jefferson, understood what democracy meant and foresaw its immense implications; implications that are beginning to be visible today, implications that a great many Americans are still unaware of or still deny. . . . That is why it is significant that more and more people are beginning to recognize him as one of the fifty or so greatest Americans. . . .

Paine—there is no better term for it—was "the spark plug" of the American Revolution. It was he who in the beginning by his writings made the issue clear—he was no orator, no public speaker; he made the issue clear when other men, equally good men, equally ardent Americans, were still in doubt, still confused, still hopeful that some compromise, some appeasement could be made with the forces of tyranny. Paine knew better. He knew by intuition and logic that you cannot appease tyranny, that you cannot live with it, because if you could it would not be tyranny. He knew that in all such issues there comes a time when there is no middle ground, when men must take sides. When they are for or against. . . . His words ran like a great fire through the American colonies.

It was instantaneous. It was tremendous. It was a conflagration. Paine's pamphlets were sold by the thousands. One day there was discussion and hesitation and doubt, the next there was decision and revolution. But that was only the beginning. The American Revolution lasted eight years, and during those eight years there was little but defeat and disappointment. For every Saratoga there were a dozen Valley Forges, a dozen Battles of Long Island. The fainthearted fell away. Ragged, weary, hopelessly outnumbered, held together by the patient, huge, indomitable shadow of Washington, the American armies fought on, and it was Paine who supplied the words that took hold of men's hearts, and the arguments that made them strong. . . .

He was a great American, one of the very greatest. And of them all save Lincoln—statesmen, I mean—he was the only prophet, the only seer. . . . No, I have forgotten Woodrow Wilson.—From "Thomas Paine," by Struthers Burt, in "There Were Giants in the Land,—Twenty-eight Historic Americans as seen by Twenty-eight Contemporary Americans." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

On the Shores of Lake Titicaca

AFTER PUNO the highway skirts the shore of Lake Titicaca to and past the Bolivian frontier. The first part of the route is built up on a narrow causeway, in order that the road will be well drained over low stretches. Farther on where the hills came down to the lake's edge, the road was built part way up the slope. We made good speed but in many places the road was only one-car width. It was a gorgeous drive, along the shores of the lake. The scenery was as beautiful as any we had ever seen and very varied. When we ran close to the water we could see Indians out on the lake in their odd-looking boats that are made of reeds; the roofs of their huts are of grass or reed. We saw fields of yellow grain, green fodder, blue lupine, white and blue potato blossoms, and scarlet-tasseled quinoa grain. The natives in their strange dress always add a picturesque note.

The formation of the land changes continually. Sometimes it is rocky hillside covered with a network of stone fences that almost camouflage its stone houses; sometimes solid hills of rock reach down to the water in fantastic stratifications; sometimes the road goes through flat fields of waving grain.

It was in such a place that we saw a native dance. The women were clad in their most vivid dresses; even their sleeves were of a contrasting color; on their heads they wore the usual derby. The men were also arrayed in more colors than usual. To add to the color of their shirts, trousers, and ponchos, each one carried a bunch of colored yarn shaped like an elongated pompon which they swung in circles over their heads.

They danced in pairs. As a man and a woman would gyrate about each other, at the same time they moved slowly in a large circle. Their whirling displayed the varicolored layers of the women's costumes and the men's many-colored ponchos and pompons. They looked like spinning tops. The music was supplied by some six or eight men who played a monotonous rhythm on their native fifes and drums and some battered brass instruments. The dancers would reverse their direction at the blowing of a whistle but they seemed tireless in their performances. The setting was magnificent: the fields of ripening grain—the dance is a harvest rite—the blue waters of the lake, and, in the distance, the snow-capped peaks. . . .

To cap the climax of this human display, the sun went down in all its glory, its ray falling like a halo upon a distant church that stood on an eminence above our highway. Then for a moment the distant white peaks of the Andes stood out against the deep blue of the sky reflecting pink in the dying light. —From "By Pan American Highway Through South America," by HERBERT C. LANKS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Representative Maas' Criticisms ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The trouble with Representative Melvin J. Maas' [(R) of Minnesota] criticisms of the Navy's conduct of the war in the Pacific is that they are substantially out of date.

The welcome fact—a fact which Mr. Maas either ignored or of which he was unaware—is that the conditions against which the ranking Republican member of the House Naval Affairs Committee was complaining have been radically improved.

Representative Maas, who has returned to Washington after a four-month tour of duty in the Pacific as colonel in the Marine Corps Aviation Reserve, has been receiving a great deal of attention in light of his radiocast late last week. No member of Congress can tell a nation-wide audience that America is losing the war in the Pacific, that there is "no unity of command in the Pacific," and that the Navy has been cruelly misleading the country with false information about the trend of the fighting, without anticipating the gravest repercussions.

The immediate Congressional reaction would be and was: "Let's investigate." Some proposed to investigate Mr. Maas' accusations. Others proposed to investigate Mr. Maas. And still others just wanted to investigate.

It is to be expected that Representative Maas picked up a good deal of useful and authentic information in his trip to the Pacific battlefront and some of his conclusions parallel the findings which, with greater restraint and temperateness, Hanson Baldwin, military editor of the New York Times, wrote after his visit to the Solomons.

But Washington correspondents who know what is going on in the Navy are aware that what could be said—and what perhaps needed to be said—a few weeks ago, is no longer applicable today. And from the best evidence we can gather, this applies to Representative Maas' main contentions.

These conclusions about the way the Navy is doing things are today accepted by a number of observers who have no other purpose than to get at the facts:

The Navy is not trying to conceal its losses from the American people nor is it trying to minimize them. It is not afraid that the country can't take bad news.

The Navy—and its highest officers affirm the truth of this statement—has at no time ever considered or ever acted to juggle the news to play the good news off against the bad. It has never timed the release of any naval information to accomplish any purpose other than to tell the news as soon as the Navy believes it would not aid the enemy. Some embarrassing coincidences have occurred but they were coincidences.

The Navy is not holding back any secrets on operational news from Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information. When Mr. Davis says all the losses up to any date have been announced, Mr. Davis now has all the facts to go on. He didn't always have all the facts. He does now.

The Navy, as with the Army, is the final, absolute, sovereign authority as to when war news must be held up because it will benefit the enemy, but these decisions are not taken in secret. They are taken in consultation with the Office of War Information and there is today very little disagreement between the civilian and military authorities as to news which must be withheld.

To one observer this looks like progress all along the line and it suggests that Mr. Maas' view is not the most up-to-date.

As to whether there is unity of command in the Pacific, this depends upon a definition of terms. Representative Maas says there is "no unity." That is misleading. Every major operation in the Pacific Theater, including the Solomons campaign, has been planned collectively by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and every decision has represented full and considered agreement between Gen. George C. Marshall, Lieuts. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Admiral Ernest J. King and Admiral William D. Leahy.

The instrument of united command in the Pacific is not Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia or Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in Hawaii: it is the Joint Chiefs of Staff—in Washington. The Chiefs of Staff will assign an Army officer to be in command of one operation, a Navy officer to command another. In North Africa it is Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower who is in supreme command over all naval, land and air forces. In the Solomons it is Admiral Nimitz, with Admiral William F. Halsey operating under his direction.

Unification of command is being more effectively realized today than it was a few months ago.

General MacArthur is being genuinely praised by naval officers for his competent and unstinting co-operation in the Solomons battle. It is known that General MacArthur would have preferred to have initiated this campaign in a different direction but nevertheless it is now recognized that he has given and is giving the Navy vigorous and unreserved support. This is appreciated. Perhaps the War Department will catch the same spirit.

General MacArthur's turn is coming.

The Country Speaks: Kansas

'W' for 'Washington, We Wonder Why?' ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

It was just a few weeks ago that I was in Kansas. The weather was still warm and sunny, but there weren't the usual groups of farmers standing around talking over the affairs of the day. I say "usual groups," remembering those I used to see in the years that I lived there. I can picture them now, two or three standing in front of a store or maybe sitting on the courthouse steps, exchanging yarns, discussing politics and their crops—good neighbors meeting when business brought them to town and enjoying the incidental pleasure of a leisurely visit.

This season there seemed no time for visiting. A friendly greeting and the men hurried on. I recall one, who seemed to typify them all. He was of stocky build. His clean blue overalls were faded from much washing. His shirt sleeves were rolled half way to his elbows, his collar open at the throat, and his broad-brimmed hat pushed back on his iron grey hair. He was walking toward the sun, looking clear-eyed, straight ahead of him, his firm mouth set and determined. He was moving with a purpose. So are the thousands of others like him—an army that works with the plowshare.

But these men have been facing handicaps. They were in need of reinforcements during the harvest season as they are during the planting season, but help has been mighty slow in coming. Some are older farmers than the one I called typical and even with the help of their capable wives have found themselves unable to run things now that the boys have gone into the Army and the Navy, so they have just decided to go into a defense plant or to move into town. Some of them are younger and have been taken in the draft themselves.

For these reasons, more sale bills this year than for any time in a decade have begun with the statement: "Having decided to quit farming, I will sell at public auction. These were the reasons for the estimate of H. L. Collins, Federal agricultural statistician for Kansas, that there was a prospect of 10,400 Kansas farms being idle for 1943 crop production unless the labor situation was promptly improved. But now we have the "freezing" of farm labor which is the Government's answer—an answer given after my return East so I didn't hear their comments firsthand.

The farmers have naturally been asking questions. They have worked as usual from dawn to dark and have been getting no bonuses nor "E" pennants for their service. But in the next town they hear there's a boy earning $5.50 a day, carrying water to the men in a defense plant—a youth who earned $4 a week before as part-time errand boy in a small drygoods store. They see a check for $157, the weekly pay of a home-town boy whose father taught him how to do electrical work. He's not a wizard, just an average workman but he's in a defense plant. The farmers wonder why there's such a difference between these earnings and theirs.

Recent years have been hard. There have been mortgages and other debts. But, even with conditions still difficult now, the first thing many farmers are doing when money comes in is paying these up. The president of a large mortgage company told me many are bringing in currency instead of paying by check—$1,000 bills often. Bank deposits are larger than in many years. Banks have plenty of money to lend if anyone wants to borrow it. Maybe because there are no new cars to buy.

Millions of bushels of wheat were piled on the ground in southwestern Kansas, because there were not labor and facilities for shipping it or hauling it to elevators when it was threshed. But that has been steadily cleared up with only minor loss. A Kansas editor who flies his own plane kept a day-to-day check on the progress of the harvest and the movement of the grain, flying over the country for a bird's-eye survey. He is Mr. R. B. Reed of Garden City, typical of the progressive spirit of his section of the country.

In this region, by the way, farmers aren't concerned about threats of a sugar shortage. The beet sugar crop was so big, the sugar refineries used all the vacant stores, garages and houses available for storing their sugar sacks when the warehouses were full.

But they are wondering what will happen to the schools if gas is rationed. They've been saving tires and will continue to do so, they say, but they need gas. There are plenty of places out in the wide open spaces where no trains and buses go and where motor cars are the only means of transportation. They depend on cars. One county of 22,000 population has 6,253 cars and 1,288 trucks. They've built consolidated schools to replace the little red schoolhouse that was once in every district, and pupils get there in busses. One county high school in central Kansas with a student body of 400, operates 18 busses which are met by little yellow Fords, bringing students from all parts of the county. Probably 350 of the 400 ride to school. "What will happen when rationing comes?" the farmers ask, "and there's plenty of gas out here," they add. "It isn't as though it had to be shipped in to us."

So it goes. They aren't grumbling and complaining, they're working. But they are asking questions, too. "W," to the farmers out there, stands for "Washington, we wonder why?"

To Change the Subject:

Wild Life in the University Swamp ..... ***By Kate Archibald***

War or no war, bird life in the University of Washington swamp goes on. This is in an extensive area of swampland within a few minutes of downtown Seattle, Wash., which has become a refuge for all manner of swamp and water birds. Not only the more common wild ducks and geese but the bittern, heron, Wilson's snipe, kildeer, sandpiper, and many rare specimens come in there.

H. W. Higman, a business man who spends as much of his time there as possible, enjoying and photographing wildlife and flowers, tells of a Saturday, when airplanes were circling overhead and from the loudspeaker at the near-by University of Washington stadium the announcement that "Erickson makes three yards through right tackle," brought a roar from 20,000 fans. Through it all, he said, bird life in the swamp went on unperturbed.

There were mallards, canvas backs, pintails, buffle heads, ruddy ducks, and other game birds increased in numbers during the hunting season; two coots were there who put on a clownish display for his benefit; and a dowitcher, with his long bill for probing in the mud, took a bath and preened himself while his picture was being taken. Chicadees, redwings and kingfishers were also present.

The explanation of such a swamp close to the center of a busy city is that it is the property of the University of Washington remotely subject to "improvement." The swamp was originally covered with water but when the surface of Lake Washington was lowered, these flats were left exposed and soon grew up to tules with various waterways navigable for canoes and with alders and willows on the higher levels.

In a single September Saturday 28 specimens were seen there. It is like a great hotel, as Mr. Higman sees it, with unusual visitors from far places constantly coming and going. The green heron which was believed to never come north of the Columbia, was seen there for several weeks. A snow goose and a Canada goose stayed there together all last winter. Mr. Higman tells of the tern that comes in for fall feeding which plummets straight down from a height of 40 feet. Sometimes the osprey comes in for a short stay and the rail and even such an offshore bird as the northern phalarope comes in during storms at sea.

One day Mr. Higman was prowling about in his canoe when he came upon the floating nest of the pied-bill grebe and there before his camera a young bird pecked open its shell and came out to be photographed. The grebe, he relates, doesn't dive but submerges and sinks straight down like a submarine. He tells of watching a northern shrike with its black mask which, in spite of its reputation for banditry, he found all gentleness and with a coat of the softest gray feathers.

Being surrounded by city life, the swamp is more or less subjected to predators, such as cats, dogs and rats. Muskrats, and minks also share the area and occasionally the otter is there. But even so, the birds raise their young and bird life goes on more protected in many ways than out in the open country. Shooting is not allowed and efforts have been made to exclude trappers from the area.

The flora of the swamp is as interesting as the fauna. Early in the summer it is covered with loosestrife and becomes one sheen of purple. Later the yellow of beggar's tick begins to show gold with the purple and finally predominates until the swamp is all gold.

All manner of excitement and noise may go on around this bird sanctuary, Mr. Higman observes, but so long as men do not molest them, birds live their lives oblivious to the human drama.

Jefferson: 'Resistance to Tyrants Is Obedience to God'

Along Freedom's Trails
Tenth of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham

Charlottesville, Va.

The main force behind every world upheaval is an idea simple enough for the masses to accept and dynamic enough to arouse them. Karl Marx has influenced every country in the whole world by a set of ideas, mostly erroneous. An idea enabled Napoleon to dominate most of Europe. An idea made the Arabs masters of a large part of the world. A system of ideas provided much of the dynamics that made America the world's greatest democracy, and Thomas Jefferson was largely responsible for formulating it. He gave lilt and beauty and lure to the idea of equality, and made it the personal philosophy of most Americans.

In the Capital of the United States, a splendid monument to him has been erected near monuments to Washington and Lincoln. Most Americans unreservedly approve of that, because Jefferson's services to American democracy are beyond measure. He established a tradition of faith in common men, at a time when common men were considered savages bent on plunder.

Jefferson lived at a time when the "people" were bringing self government to scorn. He personally saw hope in democracy reach the highest pinnacle in its history, and then fall to the ground in practically every country of the western world except the United States. And multitudes even here began to despair of it. Jefferson was a major factor in saving it.

Did you ever watch men and women moving down busy streets in great cities? And did it ever impress you that Frenchmen and Austrians, Croatians and Hungarians, Poles and Englishmen are very much like Americans? They are concerned about their families and jobs and homes and good times, just as Americans are. Their very names are like ours. In fact, we Americans all descended from them and their neighbors. Yet, for a full century and a half Americans have lived and thought and talked differently from most Europeans. There are many reasons for that, of which one of the chief is Jefferson.

In Hungary you see an aristocracy, whose members consider themselves completely distinct from the masses. In Germany there is an elite, in Rumania an intelligentsia, in Poland a nobility, in Spain a junta. Between these upper-class minorities and the lower-class multitudes there is considered to be a very deep gulf. That idea has been cherished, until fairly recently, by the masses themselves. It finds expression in language, worship, folk lore, law, clothing, greetings, posture. It's a millennial tradition put into daily practice.

That cleavage has established itself as an inherent aspect of human society, just as leaves are inherent parts of trees. Naturally, such a conception has been a terribly potent factor in keeping men down. That was torn out of American thinking, largely by Thomas Jefferson. Millions of other people wanted to believe that men are equal, but it was Jefferson who gave beautiful, ringing words to that sentiment and made it an inalienable part of the American thought.

Every American knows that we are fighting an ideological war and some imagine it is a new thing. But most of the "great" wars have been the same. Jefferson lived through such a world war of ideals and ideas. It was a fight of old royal absolutism against new freedom for common people. The bomb which the American Revolution set off had a repercussion in France. And when the terrible Revolution broke out there, all Europe took sides for or against it. In America, also, two grounds immediately formed, for and against the French Revolution. Many Americans wanted to go to war on one side, others on the other.

As the world watched that stupendous revolutionary spectacle, the friends of the people soon saw many developments that shook their faith. The people seemed to be just as cruel and ruthless as the despots. Events seemed to go in circles. First, there is the cruel, despotic Emperor Louis. Then the people seize power and butcher the well-dressed, including many truly noble friends of the nation. The people, revelling in freedom, then began to kill one another. After that a new despot, Napoleon, comes, and the people cheer him. Then they carry on a world war to subdue other common people. After that the old despots return.

Thus, the bloody wheel completed a cycle; and in this period of about 30 years, there were constant killing, on land and sea, at home and abroad. Jefferson and his contemporaries didn't read that in books; they saw it. And some Americans were impressed, even to hysteria. They asked: Do you want a Napoleon? Or a bloody Robespierre? Or mobs raging through the streets of New York, plundering?

They answered their own questions by saying "the only other choice is government by an educated wealthy elite." They added force to their arguments by pointing to Daniel Shays' revolt of Massachusetts farmers. And it must be remembered that America at that time had no strong central government, no corps of experienced Federal officials. And only a provisional Federal capital, with an imaginary one to be built.

Also, some States for a while remained out of the Union. Little Rhode Island insisted on being a State all of itself, calling all the others wrong. Vermont wanted to remain a sovereign power, maintaining direct relations with foreign states. The fierce Patrick Henry of Virginia fulminated against the Union as he had earlier against King George. At one time, also, a number of conspirators discussed a complete withdrawal of New York and New England from the Union. Kentucky, too, in an official decision at one time defied the Federal Government. Men in the new Western States, embittered over Spain's holding the mouth of the Mississippi, threatened to withdraw from the Union and make some deal directly with Spain.

Many agitators of the dissatisfied masses were extremely irresponsible, and some were basely unscrupulous. The newly liberated American colonies seemed very insecure. And this insecurity appeared many fold more menacing when viewed against the background of the excesses and caprice of the common people in Europe. Was it strange that many American leaders demanded a form of government, and an ideology that would place all power in the hands of a small, wealthy, solid oligarchy?

It was at such a moment that Thomas Jefferson stood like a rock and was instrumental in saving the American experiment, thereby, also, the cause of democracy throughout the world.

He himself was hardly a typical representative of "the people," certainly not of the American pioneers. His mother was of aristocratic stock, and his father acquired sufficient property to give Thomas a good education in law. The youth Jefferson mingled with Virginia's leading aristocrats, acquired high position at an early age and had little direct association with rough, uneducated, unendowed provincials. His military record was far from brilliant and his Revolutionary War record not impressive. Moreover, he was not an athletic or spectacular type, and seemed to belong more to a group of professors or writers than to a camp of frontier men clamoring for rights.

Also, he had a large farm, lived in a fine home, and had more than a hundred land workers, most of whom were slaves. He was not a dirt farmer, nor a hard-handed carpenter, nor a self-made lawyer. Perhaps the very fact that his natural connections were with the aristocracy of his time enabled him to do so much for the common people of the world.

He had one enemy, to the opposing of which he devoted his life. It was the idea of privilege, as exemplified in monarchical government, the supremacy of wealth and the domination of a political autocracy. All this he considered embodied in the policies of Alexander Hamilton. He believed that the United States was rapidly moving toward government by the few, to the exclusion of the people. That was the tendency throughout all the rest of the world and it looked as though it could not be averted anywhere. If it had not been stopped here, the very idea of government by the people would have been swept from the world—temporarily—125 years before Hitler. Thomas Jefferson was the bulwark which helped stop it.

He formed a political party, carried on unceasing agitation, organized democratic sentiment in all the colonies, and constantly popularized the idea that all adult Americans were capable of participating in government for all the people. He was for freeing slaves, was for women's rights, and for complete freedom of expression. He poured scorn on kings, courtiers, titles, fancy clothes, and all pompous ceremonies. He himself dressed simply and in his contact with people was unpretentious.

His movement brought him the Presidency, and the eight years during which he held it were among the most formative in American history. They went far toward establishing the idea that Americanism and government by all the people are identical. Jefferson was scathingly denounced as a "wild man" by his opponents, but was in no respect wild. He was not right on all matters, nor was he always fair in his statements. He even attacked Washington in ways that were almost shameful. But on the main issue he was gloriously right and events proved it. He believed in land for the people, education for all the people, the ballot for all the people, as much individual liberty as was possible, as little government control as compatible with order.

"The people are the guardians of their liberty," he said. Also, "Commerce between master and slaves is despotism. These people are to be free. . . . Educate the people. . . . Prevent the accumulation of wealth in select families. . . . Make our hemisphere one of freedom." The beautiful house which he made still stands. The beautiful University he built flourishes.

The America he did so much to form is now, as in his time, the chief bulwark of government by common men. In the faith he did so much to give us, we shall not waver, and the heritage he established for us, we shall preserve.

F. S. A. by McMillan

To the Sage of Monticello

This Memorial at Washington, D. C., is an impressive tribute to the Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute for Religious Liberty in Virginia, to the Founder of the University of Virginia, and the Third President of the United States.

Axis Put in Tight Place by Allied Toll on Merchant Shipping

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For more than three years, day after day, Allied raiders have taken a terrific toll of Axis shipping.

No part of the Hitler and Mussolini transportation system has been hit as severely as their merchant marines.

The consequences for the Axis are disastrous. Every ton of Axis shipping sunk or damaged increases the enormous traffic burden of Europe's railroads and inland waterways and reduces the enemy's means of military action over sea.

European Axis shipping sunk, captured or damaged represents more than total merchant tonnage under German or Italian registry at the beginning of the war.

In September, 1939, the combined merchant fleets of Germany and Italy aggregated 7,900,000 gross tons, including every vessel of more than 100 tons.

European Axis losses, according to the latest figures published by the Allies, amounted to 7,185,000 tons.

This figure includes German and Italian merchantmen sunk, captured, or damaged up to June 30, 1942 (6,178,681 gross tons), some 750,000 gross tons of German, Finnish and Balkan shipping sunk by the Russians up to Aug. 31, and 256,079 gross tons of German and Italian ships tied up in South and Central America.

In fact Axis losses are much higher. On the basis of a monthly average of 182,000 tons, Allied raiders must have taken an additional toll of 728,000 tons in the four months from June to October 1942.

In a view of the destruction wrought on Axis shipping in the Mediterranean in the course of the last few weeks losses have been rather above than below the average.

The Russians at the average rate of 53,600 tons a month must have sunk an additional 100,000 tons in the last two months. Russian figures, moreover, do not include damaged ships.

Yet, despite these staggering losses the shipping of Hitler and Mussolni has not been driven from the seas. They have been able to replenish their merchant tonnage from four sources,

1. By conquest.
2. By chartering or otherwise using ships of France, Sweden, Finland, and Spain.
3. By increased production.
4. By repair.

In Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium several hundred ships of more than 1,000 tons, aggregating approximately 1,300,000 gross tons have fallen into the hands of the invaders. Including smaller vessels and coasters, the total catch may have been around 1,500,000 tons.

Mussolini was less fortunate than his ally.

The merchant fleets of Greece and Yugoslavia escaped or were destroyed before his troops could reach their ports. Only a relatively small number of ships aggregating less than 100,000 tons, have been repaired and returned to service.

Axis Using Vichy's Ships

The greatest boon to Axis shipping were the merchant ships of France, Sweden, Finland, and Spain which hace either been pressed into their service or are indirectly relieving Axis maritime transportation.

About 1,500,000 gross tons of ocean-going shipping remained in French ports after the defeat—approximately 1,000,000 tons in the Mediterranean. In the course of the last few months almost all of Vichy's merchant marine has either been chartered to the Axis powers or otherwise been placed at their service.

Sweden on April 1, 1942 had 1,420,000 gross tons of shipping. About 600,000 tons have been chartered to Germany or are relieving Axis shipping in the Baltic Sea.

Finland in 1939-40 had an excellent merchant marine of 590,000 gross tons, composed almost entirely of fast and modern ships. Although a considerable amount of tonnage was lost in the first war with Russia and some of Finland's larger vessels have been chartered to the Allies, it still must have contributed around 300,000 tons to Axis shipping.

About 100,000 tons of Spanish shipping are believed to be carrying cargoes for the Axis in the Mediterranean.

This represents an addition of approximately 2,500,000 gross tons to the Axis shipping pool.

Output of Shipyards

European shipyards under Axis control are reported to have completed from the beginning of the war up to Dec. 31, 1941, more than 1,500,000 gross tons of merchant shipping. By the end of the current year they will have launched at least another million gross tons.

It is safe to assume that about 1,000,000 tons of damaged shipping have been repaired.

This would leave the European Axis powers in 1942 with some 7,000,000 gross tons of maritime shipping. They have no further shipping reserves, and since the average monthly output of their shipyards is less than half of the tonnage sunk or damaged by all Allied raiders their shipping pool is bound to dwindle.

Only if they are able to consolidate their conquests and to double ship production can they hope to maintain their present tonnage. And their shortage of steel is a great handicap.

Although the tonnage which is still at their disposal almost equals the combined merchant fleets of Germany and Italy at the beginning of the war, Axis maritime transportation as a whole is just able to cope with the indespinsable requirements of coastal shipping. A total of 7,000,000 or 7,500,000 tons is very little for continental Europe and hardly enough to handle any substantial amount of additional traffic or to engage in large-scale landing operations.

The Axis powers, moreover, are unable to pool their merchant shipping. As long as the Rock of Gibraltar remains in Allied hands, Mussolini's ships are bottled up in the Mediterranean.

Here Axis shipping has remained numerically relatively strong, but replacement and repair facilities are utterly insufficient. Axis shipbuilding is concentrated in Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia. Italy's shipyards have never turned out more than 221,000 gross tons a year. In 1938 their output was exactly 93,503 tons.

Although production has been stepped up, Italian shipyards can make good only a small fraction of Mussolini's losses. French Mediterranean shipyards have launched very few ocean-going vessels in the last two years and the ambitious construction program of Bulgaria's new German-controlled yards in Varna, Burgas, and Tsarevo on the Black Sea (70,000 gross tons annually) is but a drop in the bucket.

According to statistics released in Alexandria, the Allies from June 10, 1940—date of Italy's entry into the war—to April 30, 1942, have sunk in the Mediterranean 1,273,000 gross tons or about 50,000 tons a month. In the last six months growing Allied air power has increased this average considerably.

By the end of October, 1942, Mussolini had lost almost half the tonnage of his prewar merchant marine. Only the tonnage chartered from Vichy-France has enabled him to maintain coastal shipping and to ferry supplies to Marshal Rommel's armies in Africa.

The 3,000,000 gross tons of merchant shipping which may still be at the disposal of the Axis in the Mediterranean is not much, considering the traffic which it will have to serve, nor is it of impressive quality. Italy's merchant marine in 1939 included 1,100,000 gross tons more than 25 years old; another 1,400,000 gross tons had been launched either more than 20 or between 15 years ago. The French merchant marine is not much better, with the exception of about 300,000 tons under the flag of large subsidized companies.

The Nazis are in a more favorable position with regard to replacements, but the German situation is aggravated by the fact that northern Europe has a longer coastline as well as heavier traffic than the countries around the Mediterranean and that Swedish ships cannot be used at discretion. Every Allied raid on Kiel, Hamburg, Bremen or Emden destroys, damages and blocks much of Hitler's merchant marine.

The scarcity of tonnage has had already serious consequences. Along the northern coast of Norway commercial shipping for the last 10 months has ceased completely. In order not to expose their precious bottoms to Allied raiders, the Nazis had to organize overland transportation to Kirkenes, Norway's northernmost harbor near the Finnish border and an important base of operations against Murmansk. The trip from the northern rail terminal of the Nordland railways to Kirkenes—683 miles—takes three days. Nights are spent in wooden rest houses along the road. This is but one example of the difficulties which the Nazis encounter as their merchant marine is bombed or torpedoed out of existence.

U-Boat Repair Shifted To Inland Yards

By the Overseas News Agency

London

The bulk of Germany's U-boat repair and re-equipment yards are reported to have been transferred from Germany to bases on the Atlantic coast, from North Cape to Biarritz, to escape Allied bombings.

Mass migration of German skilled workers from vulnerable German industrial districts has been started toward the new yards. A complete change in the system of supply of raw materials for U-boat construction has been introduced, and many new factories for individual parts of subs have been installed in new areas inland in several countries.

Jimmy and Chummy

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

When the day came for school to open, Betsy was up bright and early. She had new brown oxfords to wear. Betsy had worn sandals all summer. As she looked at them now, lying beside her chair, she thought they looked much older than they had looked when she took them off, the night before. They were old and brown and curled up like two autumn leaves. As Betsy looked at them and then looked down at her new oxfords, she knew that the summer was over. It was autumn and she was going back to school to be in the third grade.

On her way to school, Betsy met Billy. Billy was carrying a candy box.

"Hi, Betsy!" shouted Billy, "I'm taking the green worm to school. He's inside the cocoon now."

Christopher's Sombrero

In a few minutes, Betsy and Billy met Christopher. Christopher was wearing a great big hat. It was the biggest hat Billy had ever seen.

"Gee, Chris!" shouted Billy, "where did you get the hat?"

"I got it in Mexico," said Christopher. "And don't call it a hat. It's a sombrero."

"Well, it looks like a hat," said Billy.

As the children came nearer the school, the crowd grew larger. There were Ellen and Sally and Betty Jane and the twins, Richard and Henry.

The twins had a new dog named Chummy. He was a big red setter. Chummy was following the boys to school. They kept telling him to go back home but Chummy wouldn't go. He had followed the twins everywhere all summer and he had never been told to go home before. He couldn't believe that he wasn't wanted.

"Go home, Chummy," Richard would say; chasing the dog back. "Go home!" Chummy would run back a little way. But by the time Richard caught up with the other children, Chummy would be right by the twins' heels again.

Then Henry would try to drive Chummy home. It was no use.

Before long, the children reached the big wide street where Mr. Kilpatrick directed the traffic.

"Hello, Mr. Kilpatrick," the children shouted.

"Mr. Kilpatrick," said Richard, "our dog won't go home."

"His name's Chummy," said Henry.

"Well, what do you expect from a dog named 'Chummy'?" said Mr. Kilpatrick.

"What will we do with him?" asked Richard. "We can't take him in school."

"If we take him home, we'll be late," said Henry.

Mr. Kilpatrick looked at Chummy. Then he took off his hat and scratched his head. "Guess I'll have to take him home, myself," he said. "Have you a collar on him?"

"Yes," said Henry, "and it has our address and telephone number on it."

Chummy Gets a Ride

Mr. Kilpatrick took a piece of rope out of the pocket of his car. He tied it to Chummy's collar. Then he boosted the dog into the red police car and tied the end of the rope to the brake. A great crowd of children had collected around the car.

"Now," shouted Mr. Kilpatrick, "skedaddle, all of you."

The children laughed. They all loved Mr. Kilpatrick. He was so gay and jolly.

"Thank you, Mr. Kilpatrick," shouted the twins.

"Sure, your welcome," said Mr. Kilpatrick, "But if he bites my head off, you'll have to buy me a new one. And make certain the hair's red."

The children scampered off, running, jumping and shouting. A block away from the school, they came upon Mary Lou and her little brother, Jimmy. Mary Lou was in great trouble. Jimmy was lying flat on the pavement, screaming at the top of his voice.

"What's the matter with him?" asked Betsy.

"He doesn't want to go to kindergarten," said Mary Lou. "Mama brought him to school yesterday and put his name down for the kindergarten and now he won't go."

"I wanta go home," wailed Jimmy.

"I can't take you home," said Mary Lou. "I'll be late, if I take you home." Mary Lou began to cry too.

"Wanta go home!" shrieked Jimmy at the top of his lungs.

Just then Betsy had an idea, "Mary Lou," she said, "maybe Mr. Kilpatrick would take him home."

"Yes, maybe he would," said Richard. "He's going to take Chummy home and you live right next door to us."

Mary Lou stopped crying, "Come on Jimmy," she said, "you can go home."

Jimmy stopped crying. He rolled over on his fat little stomach and got up. Mary Lou took hold of his chubby hand and they started back to Mr. Kilpatrick. All of the children went with them.

"I don't think Mr. Kilpatrick has gone yet," said Henry.

"I hope not," said Mary Lou.

When Mr. Kilpatrick saw the crowd returning, he called: "Now what's the matter with you? School isn't over already, is it?"

"Mr. Kilpatrick," cried Christopher, "Mary Lou's little brother won't go to kindergarten. Will you take him home? He lives right next door to us."

"Bless us, and save us!" shouted Mr. Kilpatrick, in his great big voice. "Will you ever get to school this morning! Or are you going to spend the morning loading up my car?"

"Will you take him, please?" asked Mary Lou.

"Sure, I'll take him," said Mr. Kilpatrick, "but what I think he needs, is to have the seat of his pants warmed."

Company for Chummy

Mr. Kilpatrick opened the door of the car. Chummy let out a pleased yelp. He thought he was going to get out and go with the children. The policeman pushed the dog over and put Jimmy on the seat beside Chummy.

"Thank you, Mr. Kilpatrick," said Mary Lou. "Will you tell Mama that Jimmy was naughty and wouldn't go to school?"

"You bet I will," said Mr. Kilpatrick.

The children started off again. They had only taken a few steps, when Jimmy opened his mouth again. He let out a piercing scream.

The children turned 'round.

"Now what's the matter with you?" said Mr. Kilpatrick.

"Wanta go to school!" screamed Jimmy. "Wanta go to school! Wanta go to school!"

"Well, make up your mind," said Mr. Kilpatrick. "If you want to go to school, go to school." He opened the car door and lifted Jimmy out. He set him on the pavement. "Now," said the policemen, "do you want to go to school, or do you want to go home?"

"Wanta go to school," said Jimmy.

Mary Lou took hold of his hand again and he trotted off with the crowd of children.

When they reached the school yard gate, Jimmy stuck out his under lip. He began to cry again. "Wanta go home!" he yelled. "Wanta go home!"

"You can't go home now," said Mary Lou.

Jimmy took hold of the iron fence and held tight. "Wanta go home!" he screamed.

Mary Lou tugged as hard as she could but Jimmy held on to the fence with all of his might.

Suddenly, through the gate, bounded a big red setter. It was Chummy. He was dragging three feet of rope with him. He dashed up to Christopher and licked his face.

"Oh, Chummy!" cried Christopher and Henry, together.

In a moment, Mr. Kilpatrick's red car stopped in front of the gate. He jumped out and ran into the schoolyard. "Where's that good-for-nothing dog?" he cried.

In a second, he had hold of Chummy's rope. "He broke loose while my back was turned," said Mr. Kilpatrick.

On his way back to the car, Mr. Kilpatrick saw Jimmy. Jimmy was screaming, "Don't wanta go to school!"

Without a word, Mr. Kilpatrick reached down and picked up Jimmy. He stuck him under his arm like a bag of flour. Jimmy kicked his chubby legs and yelled.

But it didn't make any difference to Mr. Kilpatrick.

In a moment the red police car had gone and Mr. Kilpatrick, Chummy and Jimmy were out of sight.

The children breathed a sigh of relief and went into school.

In the afternoon, when school was over, the children came trooping out. There on the school steps, sat Jimmy with the big red setter. Jimmy was looking like a little cherub.

When Mary Lou and the twins saw them, they could hardly believe their eyes.

Jimmy looked up at them with a sweet smile. "We comed back," he said. "Wanta go to school."

(Watch for another Betsy and Billy story on the page For Children next Monday.)

Prize Letters

Here are the letters of Margery Lou Rochow, six, of Park Ridge, Illinois; and Alona Mealey, eight, of Oilfields, California, that won prizes this month. The letter of Jean Strachan, nine, of Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan, Canada, will be published next Monday.

Busy Robins

Last summer we had a robin's nest on our back porch and my sister loved to watch the birds. My mother called me to see the little birds eat the worms mama and papa robin found in our grass.

One day a baby bird hopped down from the nest but he could not find his way off the porch so my grandma took our fly swatter and gently patted his tail until he found the opening. Then he flew right over the bushes. When the baby was out of the nest, the mother called all the other birds to sit on the wires and watch.

I liked the "Betsy" stories and hope there will be more. I also liked the story about Toto and especially when the monkey got the man's paper. I think Toto made the monkey so scared he had to throw down some bananas.

I was happy when my mother read me that I got honorable mention last time I wrote to you and hope this is a better letter.

Margery Lou Rochow

Doves and a Possum

On our vacation this summer we went through the San Juan Capistrano Mission. It is between Los Angeles and San Diego. It is very old and brown. In the patio is a fountain. We bought a small package of brown rice to feed the doves at the fountain. They are tame and will sit on your shoulder. Some ate out of my hand.

While we were walking over the ground I saw a hole under a shrub beside the brick walk. It was about as deep as a quart milk bottle and the top as big around as a tea cup. I thought I saw a black paint brush sticking out of it. I walked over and looked again. In the bottom was a small black and gray animal with shiny eyes which my mother said was a possum. He might have been lost so we left him for his mother to find.

Alona Mealey

Join Our Jolly, Happy, Busy Book Week Parade!

"Forward With Books!" is the slogan for 1942 Children's Book Week, observed throughout the United States, November 15-21. Boys and girls, go to your public and school libraries, visit your local bookstores, where Book Week exhibits and displays will be held during this week. Get acquainted with the new books planned especially for you and also with old favorites—books so good that they continue to be read by one generation after another.

Two of the reasons for this week's celebration are: (1) to encourage in boys and girls the love of books and reading; (2) to encourage home ownership of books and companionship with them. Join in this seven days' celebration—this colorful pageant, arranged by grownups for you, to dramatize the importance of growing up with books!

Book Reviews

Children in a World at War

It is natural for the 1942 books to reflect the war and for boys and girls to have a genuine interest in the men and machines, and in the far-flung outposts to which this war brings our men of the armed forces, and where our brave allies struggle for freedom.

"Watching For Winkie," by Theresa Kalab, is a story founded on a true incident in the present war. Tommy McIntosh, just a small boy—"ground man," helping in the care of carrier pigeons used by the R. A. F.—is doing a man's job, helping Britain to win the war. Tommy knows the government needs him and the pigeons to carry the messages. Tommy's father, a bomber pilot, said it was up to Tommy to keep 'em flying. How Winkie, Tommy's favorite pigeon, living up to all Tommy's faith in her ability, became famous when she actually brought about the rescue of four helpless men—one of them Tommy's father—when a bomber crashed into the sea, is well told and pictured in this tale of courage, endurance and faith. It is published by Longmans Green, New York. $1.75.

"The Questions of Lifu," told and illustrated by Eleanor Frances Lattimore, is an appealing story about a six-year-old Chinese boy, who, like all small boys, loved to ask questions. The question Lifu wanted answered more than any other was, "When is my father coming home?" His father was a soldier in China's army. Tired of waiting for him to come back, Lifu sets out by himself to be a soldier, find his father and fight beside him. He meets Iris, a little girl, running away from the airplanes that had burned her town. He was not alone now, and Iris was not alone. But they couldn't go on together to find his father. Girls could not be soldiers. So hand in hand the two children turned back.

"You see, Lifu, it is this way," said Grandfather, when Lifu reached home again, with Iris, "Some men are soldiers, like your father. They are the ones that go away to fight. Other men, old ones like me and little ones like you, must stay at home. Our work is here, Lifu."

This book is published by Harcourt, Brace, New York. $2.

In "Brian's Victory," Ethel Calvert Phillips tells a good story of a plucky English ten-year-old boy, who had to leave England when bombs began to fall, and come to live with friends of his parents in America.

Brian had many lively adventures, especially exciting was the opportunity to talk with his parents over a short-wave broadcast—the "Rainbow Bridge" they called it. Nice pictures by Decie Merwin make us better acquainted with Brian, Flora, who came on a visit from England, and Brian's Victory, a beautiful white kitten, given to him on the way over in the Clipper. This book is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

"A War-Time Handbook for Young Americans," written and illustrated by Munro Leaf, meets a real need for boys and girls from seven or eight up. Here, in his own jolly and inviting way, Mr. Leaf gives young citizens practical suggestions—based on actual plans of Government Departments—for things boys and girls can properly do to help their country win the war and the peace. Here's a book you will want to own, for it tells you what you want to know about proper war-time behavior and about good citizenship for peacetime, too, in the home, neighborhood and community. It is published by Frederick A. Stokes, New York. $1.25.

Picture-Story Books

One of the loveliest, most appealing books we know of for the picture book age and those beginning to read on their own is Virginia Lee Burton's "The Little House." The author tells the life story of a little house that lived way out in the country. When changes brought the city right to her, something unexpected happens and she is taken back again where she can watch the sun and moon and stars. And best of all—once again she is lived in and taken care of—and all is quiet and peaceful in the country. You may follow every detail of the Little House's ups and downs in the artist-author's just right pictures in color, generously spread from cover to cover. This book is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.75.

There are lots more new books that we should like to tell you about but there isn't space today. Watch for the special Book Review columns on the page For Children on Nov. 30 and December 14, in time for Christmas buying.

Florence Bethune Sloan.

Splasher the Muskrat

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Splasher, the muskrat, lived in a pond at the edge of a marsh. He was a sturdy little creature. His legs were short; his body was covered with long black fur; and his hairless tail was flat, like a cattail leaf turned edgewise.

The house that Splasher lived in was made of rushes and the roots of water weeds. It was a queer place, and looked more like a heap of rubbish that had lodged among the reeds, than it did like a creature's home. Most of it was under water. Only the dome-shaped roof showed above the surface of the pond.

"I should think you would try to find a pleasanter home, Muskrat," Cottontail, the rabbit, said to him one day. "Your house must be dreadfully wet and disagreeable, isn't it?"

A Dry Den

"My house is a very comfortable place to live," Splasher told him. "My den is well above the water. Just under the roof, it is as dry and snug a den as any creature could ask for."

Cottontail looked doubtfully out across the marsh at Splasher's roof. "Where's your door, Muskrat," he asked. "I don't see any door. How do you get in and out?"

"My door is down at the bottom of the pond," the muskrat explained. "All muskrats have their doors under the water. It isn't hard to get in and out of my house if you know how to swim and dive. Do you like to swim, Cottontail?"

The rabbit shuddered. "Oh no!" he replied. "I have never tried to do such a thing. It upsets me even to think of being in the water."

"That seems strange," the muskrat said. "There is nothing I like better than to swim and dive. I spend most of my time in the water. I find much of my food down at the bottom of the pond—lily roots and young water weeds and things."

"Not really!" exclaimed the astonished rabbit. "How can you breathe down there, Muskrat?"

"I can hold my breath for a long time," Splasher explained. "And when I can't hold it any longer I swim to the top of the water and take a fresh breath."

"Oh, Muskrat!" gasped the astonished rabbit.

Winter Difficulties

"And when the pond is frozen I swim under the ice," Splasher added, enjoying the rabbit's surprise. "But, of course, I can't come up to breathe then. And if I can't find an air hole in the ice, I have to swim back to my den as fast as I can, before I run out of breath. Life is not easy for us muskrats in winter, Cottontail."

"Poor Muskrat," the rabbit exclaimed. "I shall think of you on the cold winter days. And when I come down here to the edge of the marsh, I shall look out at the roof of your house. It will be only a white mound of snow then. But I shall know that you are inside, safe in your den."

"Yes," the muskrat told him, "I shall be in there. And the chances are that I shall be enjoying a meal of lily roots that I have brought in from the pond. There is no winter food, Cottontail, that I like better than lily roots."

(Watch the page For Children on the first Monday in December for a story of a red fox.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Only the roof of Splasher's house showed above the pond

THE DOLLS OF CASTLEDALE

by May Marsland

This book, loved by little children and big children, is reduced to fifty cents to close out the few remaining copies. A most acceptable Christmas gift. The story begins and ends at Christmas. Send Money Order to

WALLACE KIBBEE & SON

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MAKE 1942 A BOOK CHRISTMAS

Silver Widgeon

By Esther Wood

Here is the airplane story for boys and girls you have been looking for. A trip to Canada, a forced landing, and air-minded talk throughout. With authentic illustrations by Theresa Kalab. $2.00

The Man Who Dared to Care

By Mary Tarver Carroll

The story of James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia and a great humanitarian. An eventful life lived during stirring times—interestingly told. Decorations. $2.00

The Falcon of Eric the Red

By Catherine Cate Coblentz

Into the background of early explorers of the new world is woven the tale of Jon and his love for his falcon. Good story-telling. Unusually fine illustrations by Henry C. Pitz. $2.25

New Town in Texas

By Siddie Joe Johnson

An enchanting little heroine, Abby, mischievous and thoughtful at the same time, sees history made when the railroad links her new town to the outside world. Illustrations by Margaret Ayer. $2.25

Flying Banners

By Edith Bishop Sherman

A modern story for modern young girls. Carol moves from the city to the country and discovers new values in life and new friends. Interesting reading. Decorations by Janice Holland. $2.00

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York

Current Art Exhibitions—Trapp Family—Army Show Tonight

Paintings by John Whorf Shown at Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Grace Horne Galleries, the annual exhibition of water colors by John Whorf is now being shown. It is a dozen and a half years now since Mr. Whorf began this regular showing. The seasonal crop has come from his hand steadily and with few if any changes to denote an altered viewpoint. He has been a faithful custodian of the New England tradition. His predilection for Winslow Homer continues, although he often looks over his shoulder to John Singer Sargent.

Mr. Whorf preserves the forceful thrust, and the decisive contrast. He prefers the scenic vista that is roughened by the wind, sharpened by the imminence of rain and storm, with dense or gathering clouds. Living in Provincetown, he has watched the striking moods of the sea, studied the heaving surf and the expansive skies. When he paints an old shack blanketed with snow, he conveys the comfortable warmth within, contrasting it with the bitter cold without. He has the gift for description, description which is underscored and accentuated.

When the subject requires a less brusque stroke, a more restrained delineation, he tackles it as though composure and tranquillity were far more challenging that explosiveness. A great pine silhouetted against a heavy gray sky is less exacting to portray than a clump of willows budding in the gracious spring sunshine.

In the exhibition are pictures of schooners, views of old houses with sagging timbers, pitched tents, trees, rapids, hunting scenes.

Co-exhibitor is Janet Folsom, who makes her debut as portraitist. Mrs. Folsom was formerly a student of the Boston Museum School, and the persuasive influence of Alexandre Yacovleff is apparent in her pictures. She has an aptitude for making pleasing and sympathetic portraits, and she is especially understanding of the traits and moods of children. Her brush moves freely, tracing salient contours and establishing the typical expression. She favors warm colors of amber and reddish hue. A series of portraits of children of different nationality executed in conté crayon is a commendable performance.

Providence Art Club

Providence, R. I.

At the Providence Art Club the sixty-fourth annual exhibition of pictures by members will be on view through Nov. 22.

This is a very satisfactory collection. The group in Providence seems to be aware and awake. Art clubs which are well on in their seventh decade may be expected to harbor fashions that are obsolete, and to foster methods that have seen their day. It is not easy to overcome habit, and no doubt there have been moments of tension between the traditionalists and the innovators. That the club policy is flexible enough to withstand contrary viewpoints is to its credit.

The current display contains a number of canvases, most of them small and each the single contribution of a member. In the aggregate they impart an impression of liveliness and enthusiasm. They show the fresh attack and the predilection for succinct statement that prevails among painters today. They reveal a delight in the New England countryside, an interest in native architecture, a love of the regional flowers and fruits, knickknacks and gadgets.

The Providence painters work in and around home territory; like most American artists today, they find the domestic scene a reservoir of pictorial substance, and each undertakes to translate his impressions in the idioms that seem to him most appropriate. Some are soft spoken, some exclamatory, some cryptic; some ply the brush calculatingly as though it were a precision instrument; others favor the broader phrase, the summary statement. This exhibition shows scope of temperament and technique.

"Still-life with Gourds" by Elizabeth Parker is a nicely felt, intelligently evolved composition with an implicit abstract pattern. The still-lifes by Lisle Ducasse and Lois Orswell are worth comparing for differences in visual interpretation. "Unfinished Canvas" by Florence Leif is notable for pronounced qualities of "finish." "Lobster Buoys" by Edgar Corbridge is thrust up into broad and decorative phrases. The impulse towards a decorative representation is revealed in "Monhegan" by Ralph Scott and "End of Day" by Richard E. Gabel.

Other exhibits that catch the eye are "Strength" by Eve Nathanson, "Decoy and Lanterns" by Thomas Cocroft," "Across the Tracks" by Hope Smith, "Salt Marsh" by C. Gordon Harris, "Still-life in Window" by Frederick Sisson, "Magnolia in Tub" by Roma Reade, and pictures by Louise E. Marianetti, Kenneth Bates, Gerald Mast, John R. Frazier, Mary Elmore, and Stephen Macomber.

'The Bowsprit' by John Whorf

Painting now on exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries

'Mother and Child' by Janet Folsom

Painting now on exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Blampied drawings. Through November.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Charles Demetropolis. Through November.

Copley Society Galleries, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of water colors and sculpture by Mrs. George L. Reynolds and Muriel Caswell. Through Nov. 27.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Portraits in oils and crayons by Robert Preiman. Through Dec. 5.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors by John Whorf; paintings by Janet Folsom. Through Dec. 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Members' exhibition.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.

Ross Art Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by P. B. Bourne, R. Brooks, C. P. Lynch, R. Thomas, and J. W. Parr. Through Nov. 28.

Y. W. C. A. Workshop, 140 Clarendon Street—Loan exhibition of prints by modern French masters. Through November.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Modern Mexican painting. Permanent collection of Medieval and modern artists: Asiatic world of art and prints of the Masters: Roman coins.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. The Guild of Boston Artists—a Retrospective Exhibition," through November 29. "Irish Prints and Decorative Arts." Through Nov. 22. Recent accessions including an altarpiece by Martin de Soria (Spanish, 16th century) the Phillip Leffingwell Spalding Collection of Early American Silver, paintings by Rubens and Robert Feke.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Architecture in painting; arcitecture for the Modern school. Through Dec. 16.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Prints by American artists. Through Nov. 29.

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of original cartoons for murals for Bk. Louis Post Office by Mitchell Simporin. Through Nov. 29.

Springfield: The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Exhibition of folk costumes and textiles from countries around the world. Through Nov. 30.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of War Posters lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through Nov. 22.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of paintings by Vincent Van Gogh. Drawings and prints by Rembrandt. Through December.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—French Art of the 19th and 20th centuries. Through November.

Providence Art Club—Sixty-fourth annual exhibition. Through Nov. 22.

New Hampshire

Durham: The University of New Hampshire—Cartoons by Dahl; ceramics of Mary Edwin Scheier. Through November.

Stage and Screen Notes

New York

Katharine Cornell has selected the Ethel Barrymore Theater to house her production of "The Three Sisters." The play, now in rehearsal under the direction of Guthrie McClintic, will open in New York on Monday evening, Dec. 21, following a three-week preliminary tour to Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. "Count Me In," the theater's current tenant, will move to another house.

* * *

A committee headed by Ole Olsen, Elizabeth Morgan of the American Theater Wing and David Loeb of the Restaurant Owners Guild has made arrangements to carry out Mr. Olsen's suggestion that New York restaurants supply 4,000 turkey dinners to the Stage Door Canteen on Thanksgiving Day. A fleet of army trucks has been secured and the food will be brought in relays from the various restaurant kitchens to the Canteen. Stars of the stage will report to the Canteen to serve the men in uniform.

* * *

Added to the special numbers planned for "Cheer China," the midnight musical revue to be held Friday at Radio City Music Hall, will be a "Florodora Sextette" comprised of stage and motion picture celebrities. Among those taking part will be; Luella Gear, Tallulah Bankhead, Elsa Maxwell, Lili Damita, Benay Venuta, Clifton Webb, Ed Wynn, Charles Butterworth, Vincent Price, Danny Kaye, and Bobby Clark. Lyrics for the number have been written by Sylvia Fine.

* * *

The cast of 30 who will support Paul Muni in next week's production of Elmer Rice's "Counsellor-At-Law" has been filled with the engagement by John Golden of Jane Hamilton, Jay Velie, Philip Gordon, Norma Clerc, Edwin Hugh, and Caleb Gray. The costumes for the production are being supervised by Bianca Stroock. The play will open at the Royale Theater, New York, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24.

* * *

Dwight Deere Wiman, who in the course of the past 17 years has produced 52 plays and musical comedies on Broadway, is relinquishing all his New York theatrical activities for the duration to accept the post of director of entertainment for the American Red Cross in the United Kingdom. Mr. Wiman expects to take up his new duties soon.

* * *

Macdonald Carey, who played the romantic lead opposite Gertrude Lawrence in the Broadway musical, "Lady in the Dark," will appear in Paramount's Technicolor picture version of the play as the psychiatrist. Ginger Rogers has Miss Lawrence's part. Ray Milland will play the romantic role which Mr. Carey had on the stage. Warner Baxter will be the magazine publisher in the picture. Mitchell Leisen will direct.

* * *

Production has started at Culver City on "Above Suspicion," in which M-G-M will star Joan Crawford and Fred MacMurray. Based on the novel by Helen MacInnes, the picture is directed by Richard Thorpe and produced by Victor Saville. The supporting cast includes Conrad Veidt, Basil Rathbone, and Reginald Owen. Miss Crawford will soon be seen in "Reunion," starring John Wayne and Philip Born; and in "Women in Uniform," Anita Loos' story of the WAACs.

* * *

Margo, stage, screen and radio actress, is the narrator of "Women at Arms," second of the "This Is America" two-reel series which RKO Pathe inaugurated with "Private Smith of the U. S. A."

* * *

"Casablanca," the new screen drama that Warners started preparing several month sago, will have its world première at the Hollywood Theater on Thursday, Nov. 26, Thanksgiving Day. The cast is headed by Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, and Paul Henreid. Among the players are Claude Rains, Conrad Veidt, Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre, S. Z. Sakall, Madeleine LeBeau, Dooley Wilson, Leonid Kinsky, Curt Bois, Corinna Maura, and Helmut Dantine.

* * *

Zoltan Korda, who directed "Four Feathers," has been signed by Columbia to direct "Sahara," Melvyn Douglas' starring film about a tank and its crew. The film presents an unusual casting problem, as it calls for a total of 20 male principals of various nationalities. Screen adaptor Philip MacDonald will use official government films of the North African fight in part of his script.

* * *

Sol Lesser has engaged William Terry for one of the leading roles in "Stage Door Canteen." Terry attracted attention in the film, "Private Smith, U. S. A."

* * *

Richard Wallace has been signed by RKO Radio to direct Maureen O'Hara in "The Fallen Sparrow," screen adaptation of Dorothy B. Hughes' novel of romance and espionage which Robert Fellows will produce after the first of the year. Mr. Wallace is currently directing Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott and Anne Shirley in "Bombardier."

* * *

United Artists has acquired for distribution the new Walt Disney feature based on Alexander de Seversky's "Victory Through Air Power." The film is 72 minutes long and has been made with living actors as well as cartoon characters. Major De Seversky from whose book the movie was adapted, will be seen in an important role.

John Alfred Piver

Helen Traubel

Singing Wednesday at the first Morning Musicale of the season at the Hotel Statler.

Openings Tonight

At the Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army." Musical show with a cast of 300 soldiers, presented for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief. Irving Berlin wrote the music. Sergeant Ezra Stone, who is in the cast, directed the production. Dance numbers were staged by Sergeant Robert Sidney and Sergeant Nelson Barclift. Dialogue is by Corp. James MacColl. Settings and costumes were designed by Corp. John Koenig. A 50-piece Army orchestra is conducted by Sergeant Milton Rosenstock. The cast includes Julie Oshins, Earl Oxford, Philip Truex, Dick Bernie, John Mendes, all sergeants; Tilestone Perry, corporal; and Joe Cook Jr., Alan Manson, Pinkie Mitchell, Larry Weeks, and Stuart Churchill, privates. Curtain at 8.30.

At the Majestic—"Private Lives." Revival of Noel Coward's comedy, with Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes to head the cast. Curtain at 8:30.

Ancient English Motet Sung

There was music, the investigation of scholars proves, before what we commonly know as music existed. Away off in a remote English past, those who have pursued research far say, music was made of a value as high as anything composed in the last 400 years, which were formerly supposed to cover the whole art. The Trapp Family Singers, appearing in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, contributed something to the argument and pushed the date of musical origins back some way, presenting as a small part of their program a motet, "Alleluia! Psallite cum," by an unknown English composer living at the turn of the thirteenth century into the fourteenth.

An interesting and instructive era it will turn out to be, if only it can be extensively and convincingly revived. The little choral strain the Trapp Family brought back is altogether out of the highway of accustomed sound, being quaint even in comparison with anything of sixteenth-century Palestrina's, and going on a harmonic law wholly different from eighteenth-century Bach's.

Different, yet in its own manner orderly. Perhaps music of a delectable sort was composed, too, long before the "Alleluia! Psallite cum," and has got lost. There may have been Roman music, there must have been Greek, and it seems much like a certainty that there was Hebraic. Imagination is gratified, in any event, and curiosity is piqued, by the bit of medieval history brought to popular light by the singing of Johanna, Agatha, Maria, Martina, Hedwig, the Baroness, Werner, and Rupert von Trapp, with Franz Wasner directing, at this time.

Music coming inside what conventionally signifies rule and reason were motets by Orlando di Lasso, Menegali, and Wasner; likewise madrigals by Purcell, Gibbons, and Wilbye. How the Trapps, who number small for a chorus, however large they may figure for a family, get such an effect of sonority into their performance as they do must pass for an acoustic marvel. The sound may represent a secondary element; the listening is perhaps what does it. For certainly a house is hushed when they pick up the pitch from Dr. Wasner and start a piece off.

Slight in power, but clean in quality and evenly balanced right through the parts, describes their tone; and the matter found interesting echo in the little exploits in instrumental music the family undertook—pieces for recorders, spinet and viola da gamba. Here a couple of young daughters, unnamed on the program, had a chance, playing a pair of soprano recorders.

For closing, some Austrian folk songs, an exercise or two in yodeling, and a few English language experiments were put through to the pleasure of the full-sized gathering.

W. P. T.

'Flying Tigers' Coming

A new double bill is announced to open Wednesday at the Paramount and Fenway. The pictures will be "Flying Tigers," with John Wayne and Anna Lee, and "Sunday Punch," with William Lundigan and Jean Rogers.

Inside Britain' Due Friday

The New England première of "Inside Britain," a film record of civilian and military activities in Britain during the war, will take place Friday at the Fine Arts Theater Leslie Howard and Gerald Kent are among the players.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This is the Army," by Irving Berlin, and staged by Ezra Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catharine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Great Big Doorstep," by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Building, Charter Room, Clarendon Street Entrance—Concert by the Chromatic Club of Boston. Isabel French, soprano; Howard Cogging, piano, and Claude Jean Chiasson, accompanist. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"From Texas to Bataan." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2:55, 5:50, 8:45.

Fenway—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 1:05, 4, 7, 9:50. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts — "Crime and Punishment," Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar. 1, 4:20, 7:40. "Brother Karamazov," Fritz Kortner, Anna Sten. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:41, 5:10, 7:44, 10:26. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 11:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:08, 6:43, 9:16.

Fenmore — "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 2:15, 5, 8.

Metropolitan — "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:26.

Modern—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge, 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Normandie: "Bashful Bachelor," Lum and Abner. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5, 8:45. "Racket Busters." 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10:16.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"March of Time," "Mr. and Mrs. America," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Iceland" Sonja Henie. 10:50 a. m. 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Scollay—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge, 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Radio's Famous Jury Trials," "Hitler's Plan to Conquer the World," "Vendetta," "India's New Industrial City, Mysore," "North West Mounted Police's Duties in War Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern, Janet Blair. 12:33, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:15 a. m., 2:27, 5:39, 8:51.

Telepix—"Famous Jury Trials," "Army Air Forces," "Pete Smith," "Napoleon in Russia," Disney Cartoon, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"X Marks the Spot," Neal Hamilton. 9:35 a. m., 12 m., 2:10, 4:40, 7, 9:20. "Half Way to Shanghai," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. 10:45 a. m., 1, 3:25, 5:50, 8:10, 10:20.

Tremont—"Swamp Water," Walter Huston, Walter Brennan. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10.

Uptown — "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Gable. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:25, 9:15. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, B. Crawford. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2, 8

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8. **Regent**: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. "Moonlight Masquerade," Eddie Foy, Jr. 2, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 8

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5, 8:05. **Coolidge Corner**: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:35, 4:40, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 1:45, 8

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2, 8.

University: "Wake Island." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05, "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant. "Black Dragons," Bela Lugosi. 2, 7.

Strand: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Cairk Gable, Lana Turner. 3:15, 9:15. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowell. 3:21, 9:21. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:47, 7:47.

Uphams Corner: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2:10, 5:15, 8. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesston: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:11, 8:09. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 7, 9:54.

Park: "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Bowery at Midnight." Belh Lugosi. 3:15, 9:15. "Phantom Killer," Dick Purcell. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Moker," D. Dailey, Jr. Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:13, 6:23, 9:33. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Wings for the Eagle" Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Men of Texas," Richard Stack, Ann Gwynne. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Hi, Neighbor," Jean Parker. 2:15, 8:35. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Come on Danger," Tim Holt. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30.

Strand: "Footlight Serenade," Victor Mature, John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:25, 8:30. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 5:25, 9:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable Lana Turner. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Nine Lives Are Not Enough." Ronald Reagan. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier. 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The World at War," 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wake Island." Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Atlantic Convoy," B. Bennett, V. Field. 2, 8.

Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Jungle Siren." Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Tough As They Come." 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Somewhere I'll Find You." Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Westerner." "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Crossroads." William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "March of Time —The Fighting French." 3:1', 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:33, 8:17. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 2:27, 6:30, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN ATTRACTIONS

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN
MR. & MRS. AMERICA

TREMONT — SWAMP WATER, C. COLBERT-B. WILLARD
SKY LARK

NORMANDIE — BASHFUL BACHELOR, HUMPHREY BOGART
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PAT O'BRIEN • GEO. MURPHY
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"ICELAND"
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"The MAJOR and the MINOR"
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NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.55-$.55. WED. AND SAT. MATS.: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.55-$.55

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All But Seven New England Football Teams Have Put Away Their Uniforms

Harvard and Yale Prepare For Traditional Contest

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the week of concentration at both Harvard and Yale. The two elevens, traditional rivals for so many years, meet next Saturday at New Haven in their gridiron finale for 1943, and who knows for how much longer with the war continuing? Although the game will be for the football championship of the Big Three, the term, Big Three, has long since lost its importance in the face of big time football.

Both teams have had more or less rough passage this season. The Eli really did better than most followers expected, but the record is not one to do other than admire. Faced with the problem of a new coach and a team that had just finished a particularly disastrous season, not too much was predicted for the Blue. It provided surprises, however, with victories over Brown, Princeton and Dartmouth in particular.

Harvard Victories

Harvard, on the other hand, managed to tie a stronger William and Mary team, beat Princeton and Brown, but the balance of the schedule was too much and too good. It lost to such elevens as the Chapel Hill Pre-Flight Cadets, Army, Penn, Michigan and Dartmouth. On the basis of the Dartmouth game, you could favor the Yales, since they upset the Big Green.

Then again you could look with some consideration on the Harvard victory over Brown Saturday, 7-0. Yale trounced the Bruins, but the Providence team played that game without its great back, Hank Margarita, and without him Coach Neil Stahley admitted the Bruins were woefully weak against passes. Harvard edged out Brown Saturday, and the Bruins had Margarita.

Unlike Script

Harvard's victory over Brown did not result according to pregame prediction. The Bruins, with a reputation of a strong line against a rushing attack and a triple threat back in Margarita, were supposed to rush and pass the Crimson right out of the picture. High shifting winds and cold had much to do with the passing angle, for the Bruins tried only four and completed only one for a four-yard gain. Harvard tried one and it was intercepted.

Oddly enough the two clubs plowed through each other's lines with comparative ease in the first period and until the second half, when Harvard changed its defense, it seemed likely that Brown would score at most any time when in possession of the ball. While Harvard picked up plenty of yardage in return, the attack lost potency when in sight of the Brown goal line.

Pro Football Game

In fact the first half looked like a professional football game in one respect—in one respect I repeat, both attacks really went to town until they reached pay dirt and then bogged. Brown reached the three-yard line and failed and Harvard reached the one-foot mark and faltered. That is not the mark of good teams, you know.

There probably were equally smart plays pulled throughout the game, but the one that scored was called by Wayne Johnson, and Don Richards, Providence boy incidentally, romped 48 yards in the third period for a touchdown and Bill Barnes, end, kicked the after point. The play was a cutback through right tackle and was the first play called after Jay Fidler, regular Brown left tackle, had left the game injured. Before Don Corzine, who shifted over from right tackle, had adjusted position he was blocked out. Len Cummings, Harvard right end, smashed Lou Rigine, backer-up, out of the picture and Richards was away.

Steadied Line-up

Harvard went back to Russ Stannard at tackle, and the starting guards were Gudaitus and Smith. The Crimson line-up played most of the game without relief, and if Capt. Don Forte recovers from an injury, the same line-up is likely to face the Eli.

This week Harvard will prepare new tricks for New Haven. The victory over Brown was one in which the master coach defeated the pupil, since Stahley was formerly a Harlow assistant. Yale is coached by Howie Odell this season, and Odell, too, is a former Harlow assistant, which adds luster to an already traditional encounter.

It is too risky to estimate probable attendance, particularly with transportation what it is, but a sizable crowd is expected because the two colleges have not had a more promising tussle in prospect in recent years, and from this distance it looks very much like a toss-up for the Big Three title.

Chicago's Bears Virtually Clinch Division Honors

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—The mighty Chicago Bears virtually assured themselves of the Western Division championship of the National Football League yesterday by smashing the Green Bay Packers at will for a 38-to-7 triumph before a sellout crowd of 42,787.

The standing:

Western Division

	W	L	PC	Points For	Points Ag't
Chicago Bears	8	0	1.000	266	77
Green Bay	6	2	.750	248	173
Cleveland	5	5	.500	150	160
Chicago Cardinals	3	5	.375	81	148
Detroit	0	9	.000	35	206

Eastern Division

	W	L	PC	Points For	Points Ag't
Washington	8	1	.889	189	96
Pittsburgh	5	3	.625	114	92
New York	3	5	.375	103	111
Brooklyn	3	5	.375	97	122
Philadelphia	2	8	.200	134	232

Results Nov. 15

Chicago Bears 38, Green Bay 7.
Washington 14, New York 7.
Philadelphia 14, Brooklyn 7.
Cleveland 27, Detroit 7.

A Long, Long Trail A-winding! —By Mun'

Associated Press

Bruins, 'Pics Find Home Ice Is Inspiration

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	4	1	1	9	30	16
Chicago	3	2	1	7	22	21
Toronto	3	2	0	6	22	16
Montreal	3	3	0	6	24	20
Boston	2	4	0	4	13	20
New York	2	5	0	4	26	44

Results Nov. 14

Boston 5, New York 3.
Chicago 4, Toronto 3.
Detroit 5, Montreal 2.

Results Nov. 15

Boston 4, New York 3.
Chicago 5, Toronto 4.
Detroit 3, Montreal 1.

It apparently took the feel of home ice to start Boston's two hockey teams, the Bruins and the Olympics, off on the right foot this season, for previous to their first appearance at the Garden over the week end neither sextet had been able to win a game.

The Bruins, hampered by lack of pre-season practice, lost four straight games before coming home to play New York Rangers last Saturday evening, but the familiar surroundings of the North Station gave them the inspiration not only to win 5-3, but to carry on the next night in New York's Madison Square Garden, where they again trounced Rangers, 4-3.

The Olympics, losers of two straight contests away from home, beat the New York Rovers 6-3 Friday night in their Garden debut, and then toyed with the Manhattan Arrows 17-0 yesterday afternoon. The Arrows, who don't belong in the Eastern Amateur League, are one of five teams organized in New York City, which is a senseless arrangement, especially in view of the shortage of players. Exhibitions like that of yesterday afternoon could drive amateur hockey right out of Boston. The 17 goals were the highest ever scored by a Boston Olympic outfit, and are probably the highest total ever scored by one team in an organized league game at the Garden.

The Bruins are at home tomorrow night to Montreal Canadiens, losers twice over the week end to Detroit Red Wings. Friday the Olympics will be host to Philadelphia Falcons, and Saturday to Baltimore Coast Guard, the team that boasts Johnny Mariucci, former Chicago Black Hawk, and Art Coulter, former New York Ranger, in the line-up.

Michigan Battles Ohio State In Game That Should Thrill

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—That interesting point in the football season, when most of the talk swings to bowls and bowl opponents, is here again but it's just so much chatter to the folks around the Big Ten conference, where they play their games in season and quit when December rolls around.

The Big Ten, with its policy against post-season games, has the laugh on the promoters of the January classics, for in that loop they play at least one game each week which would fill any bowl in the land any day in the year.

Another in this weekly series is on tap for Saturday when mighty Michigan, which lambasted Notre Dame, 32-20, last week, takes on Ohio State, a team that humbled powerful Illinois, 44-20. It will renew a rivalry that has drawn more than a million fans in the last 15 years and might go a long way toward settling the conference championship.

Minnesota vs. Wisconsin

Minnesota, 27-7 conqueror of Iowa, meets Wisconsin, which tripped Northwestern, 20-19, after losing to Iowa the previous week. A third game in the last full week of Big Ten play sends Indiana against Purdue, while Northwestern meets Notre Dame and Illinois tests Great Lakes Naval, 24-0 victor over Marquette, in nonconference games.

In the East, where there seems to be nobody left with enough power to find out just how good Boston College really is, Ivy League and intersectional battles will highlight Saturday's play. After crushing Fordham, 56-6, Boston College meets lightly regarded Boston University in its next-to-last game of what looks like a perfect season.

Harvard vs. Yale

Harvard, fresh from a 7-0 victory over Brown, has its annual Ivy-clad argument with Yale, which dumped Princeton, 13-6. Princeton plays Army, back on the winning side with a 19-7 win over Virginia Tech. Dartmouth tangles with Columbia in another eastern headliner and Fordham and Temple entertain intersectional foes who played a 6-6 tie last Saturday. Missouri will be at Fordham and Oklahoma at Temple. After surprising Pennsylvania, 13-7, Penn State takes on Pitt.

Like Boston College, Georgia Tech of the Southeastern Conference draws a breather this week but its co-leading neighbor, Georgia, may have things a little tougher. Georgia Tech, which kept its record clean by blanking Alabama, 7-0, has Florida as its opponent, while Georgia, 40-0 winner over Chattanooga, smacks into an Auburn team that walloped Louisiana State, 25-7.

Southeastern Games

Other southeastern headliners find Alabama meeting Vanderbilt and Kentucky playing Tennessee. Duke and North Carolina State tangle in the southern loop's best offering as unbeaten but once-tied William and Mary steps out for a fling at North Carolina Pre-Flight.

Texas Christian, which left the Southwest Conference a three-way possibility by stopping Texas, 13-7, meets Rice in one of two loop tilts. The other sends Baylor, which lost to unbeaten-untied Tulsa, 24-0, against Southern Methodist.

U. C. L. A., still in position to overhaul Washington State for the Pacific Coast Conference lead, meets a Washington team that held St. Mary's Pre-Flight to a scoreless draw. Stanford, which trounced Oregon State, 49-13, moves in against California, 13-0 winner over Montana, while Oregon faces Oregon State in a third loop tilt.

With Nebraska out of the Big Six to play the Iowa Pre-Flighters and two other teams meeting eastern foes, Iowa State and Kansas State will have that conference to themselves and will mix with each other. Tulsa can sew up the Missouri Valley flag against Creighton.

Less Than Two Dozen Elevens Among Select

NEW YOK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Less than two dozen teams among the nation's collegiate gridiron elevens remain unbeaten and untied, a survey disclosed today, and at least 13 have finished the season, while not one boasts an uncrossed goal line.

Georgia's southeastern powerhouse tops the list with a string of nine triumphs in which Frankie Sinkwich and his mates scored 320 points while holding opponents to 49.

The scoring leader, however, is Tulsa (Okla.) University, which has piled up 354 points in eight games, compared to only six for the opposition.

Idaho Southern Branch, only team that had not yielded a score a week ago, was knocked out of the unbeaten ranks by Colorado College on Armistice Day. Williams and Fresno State also suffered their first defeats last week.

The unbeaten, untied teams, with their season's records:

Team	Games	Points	Op. Pts.
Georgia	9	320	49
Tulsa	8	354	6
*Marshall (Mo.)	8	329	59
*Dubuque	8	256	25
*Augustana	8	214	25
*Delaware	8	196	28
Georgia Tech	8	192	32
Hardin Simmons	7	214	58
Boston College	7	212	19
*Baker	7	178	31
*Amherst	7	175	31
*Alma	7	163	26
*Lawrence	6	181	13
James Millikin	6	167	37
Haverford	7	163	41
*St. Cloud Teachers	6	152	7
*St. Thomas	6	112	13
*New Hampshire	6	101	46
*Central Michigan	6	93	21
*Shurtleff	5	174	19
East Stroudsburg	5	88	6

*Season completed.

Bisons Setting Scorching Pace In Hockey Loop

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Buffalo	7	2	0	14	36	23
Indianapolis	4	4	2	10	37	24
Cleveland	4	3	0	8	27	17
Pittsburgh	4	5	0	8	29	34

Eastern Division

Hershey	5	3	1	11	23	20
Providence	3	5	0	10	36	40
Washington	2	6	1	5	29	47
New Haven	1	4	2	4	14	26

By the Associated Press

With a record of seven victories in nine starts, the Buffalo Bisons are setting a scorching pace in the American Hockey League and lead the Western Division of the circuit by a margin of four points.

The Bisons marked up their seventh win last night, beating the New Haven Eagles, 4-2, as their best line of Maury Rimstad, Fred Kraiger, and Max Bennett scored all their goals. The game was played at New Haven and a seliout crowd of 4,000 watched the Eagles go down to their fourth defeat.

Meanwhile the Providence Reds kept up their hot scoring pace by walloping the Washington Lions, 9-5, in the highest scoring game of the season. The Reds tallied in every period, with Ab DeMarco, Pete Horeck and Jack Forsey netting two apiece. Although they stand second in the Eastern Division, the Reds have scored 36 goals, a total surpassed only by Indianapolis.

In the third game on last night's card, the Hershey Bears barely clung to their Eastern lead by playing the Indianapolis Capitals to a 1-1 tie. Both goals came within three minutes of each other in the third period. Hank Lauzon scored first for Hershey but Adam Brown tied it up and neither team could break through again.

In the three games played Saturday night, Providence beat Cleveland, 6-4; Hershey nosed out Indianapolis, 2-1, and Pittsburgh stopped Washington, 7-5.

Broadway Wagner In Naval Reserve

Charley ("Broadway") Wagner, right-hand pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, today joined the United States naval reserve as a second class seaman.

He was sworn in at the naval recruiting center in the Federal Building by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr.

The priority is nothing new to Michigan's football team. It hasn't held "The Little Brown Jug," Minnesota-Michigan grid trophy, in a decade. The Gophers have won the last nine.

Week-End Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 15

Santa Clara 20, St. Mary's 7.
Detroit 9, Villanova 0.
Great Lakes Naval 24, Marquette 0.
Tempe (Ariz.) Tchrs. 14, Flagstaff (Ariz.) Tchrs. 2.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 13, Santa Ana Air Base 0.
St. Vincent 32, Scranton 6.

Results Nov. 14

East

Army 19, Virginia Tech 7.
Delaware 45, Western Maryland 0.
Amherst 12, Williams 6.
Boston College 56, Fordham 6.
Boston U. 32, Quonset 0.
Boston U.-Ohio Wesleyan canceled.
Lebanon Valley 13, Albright 6.
Cornell 21, Dartmouth 19.
Connecticut 16, Coast Guard 0.
Drexel 19, Susquehanna 0.
North Carolina Naval 17, Manhattan 0.
East Stroudsburg 26, Westchester 0.
Muhlenberg 7, Franklin-Marshall 6.
Georgetown 28, North Carolina State 20.
Holy Cross 13, Temple 0.
Vermont 18, Middlebury 7.
Harvard 7, Brown 0.
Greenbrier 7, W. Virginia Tech 0.
Swarthmore 28, John Hopkins 7.
Lock Haven Tchrs 6, Mansfield Tchrs 6.
Lehigh 7, Dickinson 0.
Indiana Tchrs 33, Shippensburg Tchrs 7.
Lakehurst Naval Air Station 14, Lafayette 0.
Navy 13, Columbia 9.
Pittsburgh 6, Nebraska 0.
Penn State 13, Penn 7.
Yale 13, Princeton 6.
Buffalo 13, R. P. I. 0.
Fort Monmouth 0, Rutgers 0 (tie)
Colgate 14, Syracuse 0.
Tufts 7, Massachusetts State 0.
Hamilton 14, Union 14 (tie).
Gettysburg 12, Ursinus 0.
Manhattan Beach Coast Guard 14, Springfield 13.
Pennsylvania Military 14, Juaniata 13.
Grove City 12, Clarion 2.
New Hampshire 18, Northeastern 0.
Rochester 59, Hobart 0.
Waynesburg 20, Geneva 7.
Wesleyan 8, Trinity 0.
Panzer-Hartwick postponed.

Middle West

Michigan 32, Notre Dame 20.
Minnesota 27, Iowa 7.
Wisconsin 20, Northwestern 19.
Ohio State 44, Illinois 20.
Michigan State 19, Purdue 6.
Iowa State 20, Kansas 13.
Creighton 13, Texas Teachers 6.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 6, Butler 0.
DePauw 6, Wabash 3.
Ohio Northern 15, Heidelberg 0.
Muskingum 29, Mount Union 0.
Capital 3, Otterbein 0.
Cincinnati 20, Dayton 0.
Lane 6, Wilberforce 0.
Denison 2, Washington-Jefferson 0.
Wright-Patterson 12, Wittenberg 0.
Ohio U 20, Xavier 14.
Indiana 54, Kansas State 0.
Cornell College 26, Carleton 6.
Carroll 13, Ripon 0.
Creighton 13, Texas Tech 6.
Hanover 51, Earlham 19.
Oberlin 21, Wooster 7.
Monmouth 31, Knox 0.
Kent State 23, Akron 6.
Missouri 6, Oklahoma 6 (tie).
Oklahoma A. & M. 54, St. Louis 7.
Tulsa 24, Baylor 0.
Washington 14, Drake 7.
Cape Girardeau 7, Missouri Mines 6.
Wheaton 34, Eureka 0.
Albion 12, Michigan Normal 0.
Western Michigan 15, Wayne 0.
Ball State 16, Indiana State 7.
Millikin 13, Lake Forest 7.
Loras 12, Luther 0.
Wichita 20, Southwestern (Kansas) 13.
Springfield 21, Warrensburg 0.
Western Reserve 12, Miami (Ohio) 7.
Pittsburgh Teachers 13, Fort Hays 6.
Baker 19, Ottawa 2.
Youngstown 39, Toledo 12.
Illinois Wesleyan 13, Illinois College 9.
Missouri Valley 33, Rockhurst 7.

South

Miami 12, Florida 0.
West Virginia 7, Kentucky 0.
Rollins 48, Tampa 0.
Mississippi State 28, Duquesne 6.
Appalachian State 20, Maryville 7.
Jacksonville Naval Air Station 24, Clemson 5.
Richmond 26, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Morehead Kentucky Teachers 20, East Kentucky Teachers 0.
Corpus Christi Naval Air Base 7, Pensacola Naval Air Base 7 (tie.)
Randolph Macon 41, Guilford 0.
Georgia Tech 7, Alabama 0.
Auburn 25, Louisiana State U. 7.
Georgia 40, Chattanooga 0.
Kentucky 7, West Virginia 0.
Tennessee 14, Mississippi 0.
Georgia Pre-Flight 7, Tulane 0.
Davidson 21, Washington & Lee 13.
Duke 13, North Carolina 13 (tie.)
Furman 6, South Carolina 0.
Maryland 27, Virginia 12.
William & Mary 27, Virginia Military Institute 6.
Vanderbilt 27, Union (Tenn.) 0.

Southwest

Southern Methodist 14, Arkansas 6.
Texas Christian 13, Texas 7.
Texas A. & M. 0, Rice 0 (tie).
West Texas State 13, New Mexico 7.
Texas College 52, Philander Smith 12.

Rocky Mountain

Utah 34, Wyoming 7.
Colorado 48, Brigham Young 0.
Utah State 13, Denver 13 (tie).
Colorado State 14, Greeley 6.
Colorado Mines 21, Regis 20.

Far West

Washington State 7 Idaho 0.
Stanford 49, Oregon State 13.
Southern California 40, Oregon 0.
California 13, Montana 0.
Washington College of Education 7, Pacific Lutheran 6.
Occidental 20, California Polytech 6.
Fort Douglas 39, Idaho Southern Branch 17.
San Diego Naval Training Station 14, College of Pacific 0.
Whittier 28, San Diego State 13.
Willamette 31, Pacific 0.
St. Martins 6 Eastern Washington 0.
Hardin Simmons 47, Louisiana Tech 13.
Western Washington 13 Puget Sound 0.
Arizona 19, Texas Mines 7.

Philadelphia Club Takes First Place In Soccer League

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 (AP)—With Brookhattan idle in New York, the Philadelphia Americans grabbed first place in the American League soccer race yesterday by defeating the Kearny, N. J., Celtics, 5 to 1, at Cambria Stadium.

It was the Philadelphians' fifth successive triumph. However, they lost the services of their sharpshooter, Davey Dick, who suffered a wrenched ankle.

Curt Weller scored twice for the victors and single tallies were made by Ted Swieconek, Jim Reid, and Dick, Chappie Sheppell scored the Celtics' lone goal.

Southeastern Race

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Southeastern Conference football standings:

Team	W	L	TP	OP
Georgia	5	0	191	29
Georgia Tech	3	0	69	7
Tennessee	2	1	40	8
Miss. State	4	2	84	49
Alabama	3	2	53	34
L. S. U.	2	2	44	64
Vanderbilt	2	2	47	67
Auburn	2	3	52	47
Florida	1	2	18	101
Tulane	1	3	41	95
Mississippi	0	4	20	102
Kentucky	0	4	19	75

Western Conference

CHICAGO (AP)—Football standings of the Western Conference:

	Won	Lost	T	Pts	Opp
Ohio State	4	1	0	125	64
Wisconsin	3	1	0	80	32
Michigan	2	1	0	76	46
Illinois	3	2	0	80	99
Iowa	3	2	0	47	59
Minnesota	3	2	0	78	55
Indiana	1	2	0	41	46
Purdue	1	3	0	14	88
Northwestern	0	6	0	61	114

Restaurants

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.

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BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NOVEMBER 21, 1942

DEAR MOM: THIS IS ALGIERS — Picture Spread by Egone
Exclusive photographs of this exotic North African city to which American boys return in the path of Stephen Decatur and the frigates of 1812.

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An old-fashioned Thanksgiving feast, traditional to New England, is prepared and served by a grandmother whose life is centered in her family's human needs.

"YANKS" AT HOME IN ENGLAND — By Eileen Soper
Johnny tells of his experiences as an American volunteer billeted in a typical English village, and of the villagers' eager interest in everything American, from checkers to cowboys.

AMERICA'S OLDEST CONTINUOUS COURT — By Robert R. Mullen
How the Massachusetts high court won a shining place in the procession of men and institutions that have advanced the cause, and the fact, of human liberty through the ages.

UNCLE SAM TURNS REFORMER DESPITE HIMSELF — By Henry Seaverby
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B. C. Continues to March Towards Bowl Appearance

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The sun is rapidly setting on America's last big-time college football season for the duration, but a final good-bye will not be said for at least another two weeks and possibly not until after the first of the year if the government does not forbid civilian travel on the holidays.

Although all but seven New England elevens have put away their uniforms, interest here is still being centered on Boston College's majestic march towards a New Year's Day Bowl appearance. Harvard and Yale's always climactic meeting at New Haven next Saturday, Dartmouth's final game against Columbia in New York, and Holy Cross' pre-B. C. contest with Manhattan at Worcester.

Nationally the sports world is awaiting the clash between Georgia and Georgia Tech, both of which remained on the undefeated and untied list last Saturday. This is the game which comes on the same day that the Eagles play Holy Cross, Nov. 28, and will determine without a doubt which team B. C. will meet in the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans.

This Saturday Boston College has a breather at Fenway Park with Boston University. Only other team left on the New England scene is Brown, which remains idle until Thanksgiving Day when it plays its traditional rival, Colgate, at Providence.

Amherst Victory

Last week end was not without its thrills or its surprises. Heading the list, of course, was Amherst's upset victory over Williams, 13-6, which gives the Lord Jeffs a claim to the championship of New England small colleges, saw them wind up undefeated and untied, and found Williams on the short end of the score for the first time this season. The University of Vermont retired the Green Mountain State championship with an 18-7 triumph over Middelbury; Northeastern wound up a disastrous season by losing 18-0 to undefeated and untied New Hampshire; and Tufts closed out its schedule with an always satisfactory victory over its arch rival, Massachusetts State, 7-0.

Yale came through with a 13-6 win over Princeton, which means that the Harvard-Yale game at New Haven Saturday will determine this year's Big Three champion, inasmuch as the Crimson has already beaten the Tigers. Dartmouth matched Cornell in touchdowns but lost out on the extra points to bow 21-19, while Holy Cross continued on its in-and-out path by defeating Temple 13-0.

Beyond Hopes

Here in Boston Harvard was receiving congratulations for its 7-0 victory over Brown, and Boston University was being given a pat on the back for its 32-0 win over the Quonset Naval Training Station outfit, but eyes still couldn't help turning towards the Eagles of Chestnut Hill, whose 56-6 thrashing of Fordham was beyond the wildest hopes of either B. C. adherents of even its coaches.

There has been a lot of talk nationally about the three top teams of the country—Georgia, Georgia Tech, and Boston College—with comparative scores, calibre of opponents, and general conditions causing arguments which have aroused more controversy than the Lincoln-Douglas debates. To the writer, however—and he confesses he has seen neither of the two southern powerhouses — Boston College is the best team in the nation.

Poor Attack?

It has been duly recorded by many authorities that the T formation is a poor attack with which to score from within the 20-yard line. Boston College has knocked that theory galley-west in practically every ball game.

It has been said that B. C.'s pass defense leaves something to be desired, but in their last four games the opposition has been held to an average of 67 yards a game, with practically all of the yardage being made late in the game after Coach Denny Myers had cleaned the bench of every available man.

The Boston College line is almost beyond description. It is undoubtedly the finest ever developed in New England and ranks among the best five ever developed in the country. Up to last Saturday it had held all opposition to an average of 26 yards a game, and it allowed Fordham a mere 26 yards last Saturday. Truth to tell, if the first-string forward wall of Furbush, Bouley, Darone, Naumetz, Canale, Repko, and Currivan was allowed to play the whole of every game, it is safe to say that not a yard would have been gained by the opposition on the ground this fall.

No Match

Fordham was no match for B. C. last Saturday. The Rams, despite all their pre-season build-up, did not even belong in the same ball park. They held the Eagles to two points through a safety in the first period, but B. C. was hampered through lack of a telephone connection to the roof. If Myers had been able to get Carl Brumbaugh's instructions in time, the score could have been 80-6 just as well.

The first team played three quarters of the game, leaving with the score 36-0. The second team came in and got a touchdown on the first play, added another the next time it got possession of the ball, and wound up with a third before the end of the contest. There is just no let-down when the subs come in until you get down to the boys who are wearing uniforms just because they have been out for practice all season.

Great Team

This is not just a good Boston College team. It is a great football eleven. They do not need to read their press clippings; they know what they can do and they waste little time doing it. Unfortunately they have been playing in a baseball park, which is not a glamorous setting for a college football team.

If the Eagles had been playing in Harvard Stadium, they would have added 50 percent to their appearance in a college atmosphere. In one way it is too bad the Sugar Bowl isn't located in Boston. The local grid public should be given the chance to see how terrific these Eagles really look in a college football stadium instead of the drab baseball park.

Sports Around the Hub

Boston Teams Flew High

Everything considered, Boston enjoyed a highly successful week end athletically. In football, Boston College, Harvard, Tufts and B. U. all triumphed, and the Bruins and Olympics won two games apiece in the not-so-gentle art of hockey. The Bruins, who had tallied just four goals in four previous games, sank nine in a home-and-home series with Rangers. By running up the astonishing total of 22 goals in their two contests, the Olympics gave the impression that they might give the Bruins an interesting tussle.

Yale signalled Harvard to get ready for a busy afternoon by beating Princeton, 13-6. Although neither team will get a bowl invitation, or even come close, this traditional meeting at New Haven Saturday should be a thriller.

* * *

To one who chased big league baseball in 1942, these B. C. Eagles bring back memories of the Cardinals. The Reds Birds from St. Louis won with an emphasis on team play, without any one or two players filling starring roles. The Eagles are similar, as they proved in their one-sided triumph over Fordham Saturday. To list the stars you have to run through the first team and beyond to the second and third stringers.

* * *

Briefs . . . St. Polycarp's Men's Club holds a football night at the Northeastern Junior High, Somerville, Wednesday evening. Denny Myers, Harry Marr, Carl Baumbraugh and other B. C. Eagles will be there, plus movies of outstanding plays in games this year . . . Harvard's varsity soccer team defeated Brown Saturday, 3-1 . . . Dartmouth blanked M. I. T. at soccer, 3-0 . . . Charley Wagner of the Red Sox mound staff, in town over the week end in search of a spot in the service, visited Win Green in the Bruin dressing room Saturday night. One of the fondest memories of the '42 campaign is Charley and Greenie singing "Apple Blossom Time" in the clubhouse before each Red Sox game. As Win would say: "We may not have been good, but we were good and loud."

* * *

Harvard won the Greater Boston intercollegiate dinghy regatta on the Charles River Basin yesterday, 121 points to 103 for M. I. T. . . . It is by now apparent that the current National Hockey League race is going to be a scramble all the way, chiefly because both the Bruins and Rangers have lost most of their power.

Four Players Join Blue-Gray Roster

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16 (AP)—Four additional players have accepted bids to play in the annual intersectional Blue-Gray football clash here Dec. 25 between northern and southern stars.

Coaches Carl Snavely and Lynn Waldorf of the Blues have signed Capt. Dick Weber, guard, of Syracuse; center Bill Vickroy, Ohio State, and Capt. Nick Burke, Northwestern guard.

Marty Comer, Tulane's great end, has been signed for the Grays.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
1942 volume to date 100,076,939
1941 volume to date 125,831,738
Sales (to 1 p. m.) 190,000

Stock Market Fractionally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The bull side of the stock market today lost many adherents, for no outstanding reason, and fractions to a point or so were substracted from leaders.

In addition to a little more selling for income tax purposes, the stand-aside disposition of most customers was attributed partly to the lack of clear information regarding battles in North Africa and the Solomons.

The most encouraging feature of the proceedings was that real liquidating pressure never was in evidence. The ticker tape loafed from the start and by the lack of clear information regarding battles in North Africa and the Solomons. The most encouraging feature of the proceedings was that real liquidating pressure never was in evidence. The ticker tape loafed from the start and by the lack of clear information regarding battles in North Africa and the Solomons.

Transfers were around 500,000 shares, one of the smallest for a five-hour session this month.

There was a lightening of accounts in the recently bourding peace stocks but the majority of the war infants failed to sit up and take nourishment. Brokers spoke of the general dip as a possible additional correction of the lengthy upward swing and it also was recalled that the market ordinarily is moderately reactionary during most of November and December.

Low-priced shares turned over in sizable deals. Packard Motors came out in one block of 10,700 at 2¾ and there was a 9,000-share trade in Curtis Publishing at 1¾, both unchanged.

In the rear ranks the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, American Telephone, Western Union, Public Service of N. J., Kennecott, Standard Oil (NJ), Sears Roebuck, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville and J. C. Penney.

Du Pont was inactive as directors voted a dividend of $1 on the common, making payments for this year total $4.25 compared with $7 in 1941.

Backward in the curb were Humble Oil, Aluminum of America, N. J. Zinc, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Sherwin Williams and Pennsylvania-Central Airlines. Advances were recorded for Gulf Oil, Aluminum Ltd. and American Light.

Bonds Mixed

Price movements were mixed in today's bond market, and most of the changes were limited to minor fractions in the late dealings.

Rails, despite their lack of definite trend, continued to show fair activity and some low-priced issues gained moderately.

Higher prices were paid for Lehigh Valley 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Frisco 4½s, Wabash 4¼s, Chicago & Alton 3s, Chicago & Eastern Illinois incomes and St. Paul 5s.

Traded at slightly lower quotations were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, N. Y. Central 4½s and Northern Pacific 6s.

Trades were light in the foreign list but most of the issues moving showed gains. Oslo City 4½s rose 4 points over the previous sale on small transfers.

U. S. Governments were steady in quiet dealings.

Americans Saving More in Proportion To Their Incomes

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Americans saved more in proportion to their incomes during the third quarter of this year than ever before, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

Most of the $2,400,000,000 increase was in cash holdings and savings account deposits, SEC said, calling the trend in that directing "potentially quite dangerous in view of the inflationary pressure such funds may exert."

Individuals' gross savings was $11,400,000,000, compared with $9,000,000,000 during the second quarter, SEC said, with nearly $4,000,000,000 going into cash holdings and demand deposits as against $2,800,000,000 into Government bonds, including $2,100,000,000 in war savings bonds.

SEC said an increase in liquid saving—saving exclusive of purchases of durable goods—from $6,400,000,000 to $9,100,000,000, a new all-time high, was the result of higher income levels after taxes as well as of restrictions on the purchase of consumer goods.

Debts of individuals other than mortages were reduced substantially as in the second quarter, SEC said, predicting that savings in that form would "tail off rapidly" as individuals paid off the bulk of their outstanding obligations.

Bache Consents to WLB Jurisdiction in Pay Dispute

NEW YORK, (AP)—An attorney for J. S. Bache & Co., brokerage firm, said the company had consented to the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board on the question of a wage dispute with Bache employees.

The Wall Street house previously had contended the WLB lacked jurisdiction because the brokerage business had not been recognized as essential to the war effort.

William J. Walker, Bache attorney, said that in accepting WLB jurisdiction over wages, Bache & Co. reserved the right to object to the board taking jurisdiction over any matters other than wages.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47½	47½	47½	N'v 9
48¾	39	Acme Sil (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	N'v 12
8¼	5½	Adams E (1e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¾e	1	24½	24½	24½	N'v 13
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
38½	29½	Air Reduct 1a	9	36⅞	36	36¾	— ⅛
3	1¾	Alaska Juneau	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	9	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Alley pf xw	8	6	5⅞	5¾	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Allegpf$3ww	5	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	6	14	14	14	— ⅛
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
6¾	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	140	140	140	+ ¾
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	N'v 10
16	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	8	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)	5	6½	6⅜	6½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	N'v 13
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	3	26¼	26	26	— ¼
19⅜	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	65¾	65	65½	— ½
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	4	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	1	44	45	45	—1½
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	3	9	9	9	
6½	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	N'v 14
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	1	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
73¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	2	73¼	72½	73¼	— ⅜
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	4	169	169	169	
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	5	24¼	24	24	— ½
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	4	65	65	65	—1
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	N'v 12
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	2	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 9
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
16¾	8⅞	Am Distill	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	7	7	7	N'v 14
24	16¼	Am Expt (2e)	7	23½	23	23	— ¼
1½	⅛	Am & Fr Pow	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	4	35¾	35¾	35¾	N'v 12
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	6	39	38½	38½	— ½
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	2	5	5	5	
3⅝	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	4	34	34	34	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
36¾	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	50	50½	50½	N'v 14
2	1⅛	Am Ice	18	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
34	25	Am Ice pf	2	33½	33½	33½	
5⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	35	4⅝	4½	4½	
7	4⅝	Am Ivest .70e	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 14
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	3	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
91	65	Am Lo .pf5¼k	5	87⅝	86	86	—2⅝
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	8	11¾	11¾	11¾	
7⅝	4	AmM&Met¼e	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
23¾	16	Am Metl (1)	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
1⅜	½	Am Pow & Lt	6	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
26½	15½	APLS&pf3¾k	5	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	6	18⅛	17¼	17½	— ¼
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	30	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	9	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
8	4¾	Am Saf R1¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 13
11½	6¾	Am Seat ½e	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	6	38⅞	38½	38¾	— ¼
148	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	147	147	147	
36¾	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	N'v 14
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	9	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
12	7½	Am Steve 1.20	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	N'v 13
21¾	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	20¼	20	20	— ¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	2	90	89¾	90	N'v 12
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22½	22½	22½	N'v 10
134¾	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	12	129	128⅜	128¾	— ⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	6	43½	43½	43½	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	12	44⅞	44½	44⅞	
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¾	133¾	133¾	
6⅞	3¼	Am Type Fdrs	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	
30½	22	Am Visc (2)	7	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	N'v 12
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	4	60¾	60½	60¾	+ ⅜
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 6k	2	55	55	55	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	21	26¾	26	26⅛	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 9
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ¾e	3	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	N'v 13
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 13
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	N'v 13
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	108	108	108	N'v 13
4¼	2½	Armour III	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	2	47	47	47	
66	40½	Arm III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	Oct 21
30¾	21	Armstrong (1)	8	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	+ ¾
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	3	8¾	7¾	8¼	N'v 14
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	74	74	74	N'v 12
83	53	AsDG2pf163¾k	1	74	74	74	N'v 12
27⅛	20	Associated In 2	2	26	26	26	N'v 14
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	39	44⅞	43⅝	43¾	—1⅛
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	69	67	67	—2¼
34½	19¾	At Cst L 1g	13	31	30½	30½	— ½
34	16½	Atl G&Wlpf2½e	3	24¾	24½	24½	N'v 13
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	3	45	45	45	N'v 13
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	24	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	N'v 13
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	10	57	57	57	N'v 12
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	10	7½	7½	7½	N'v 13
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 13
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 13
12⅝	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	6	6	6	N'v 14
1⅔	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
18½	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	2	14¼	14	14	— ¼
22¾	15½	Bayuk C 1¼e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	25	25	25	
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	N'v 6
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	87	87	87	— ¼
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17⅜	9¾	Bell Aire (2e)	10	13	13	13	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	8	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅝
15¾	9⅞	Benf I L 1.15a	1	15	15	15	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	2	53	53	53	N'v 14
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1¼
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	14	57⅜	56¾	56¾	— ½
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	3	110½	110¼	110¼	N'v 14
27½	18¾	Bigelow-Sl¼e	1	26	26	26	— ½
19¼	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
7¾	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	15	16¼	16	16	— ¼
38¾	25	Bohn A&Br(2)	2	36¾	36½	36½	— ½
17¼	13¼	Bond Str .90e	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
22⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	11	26	25¾	26	— ⅛
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
31¼	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
20¼	15	Brewing C ¼e	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	10	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
43	30	Bristol-M1.90e	1	35	35	35	— ½
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 28
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	N'v 10
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29	29	29	N'v 5
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 12
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .40e	4	7	7	7	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh(⅓e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2)	1	15½	15½	15½	N'v 14
25	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	22	22	22	
26¼	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
29¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	5	56½	56½	56½	N'v 12
53¼	52¼	Burl pf 2½	1	52	52	52	— ¼
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	2	9	9	9	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3	3	3	
6¼	4¼	Butl'r B .60e	3	5¼	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¼	20	20	
3⅞	2¼	Butte C&Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9½	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	3	14	13¾	14	— ¼

C

21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	5	¾	⅛	¾	N'v 13
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	7	7	7	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	16	16	16	— ¼
13½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	3¾	Canadian Pac	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	4	34¾	34½	34¾	N'v 12
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	N'v 13
28½	22½	Carpen Stl 2e	1	28	28	28	N'v 9
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 14
74	54¾	Case (JI)(3e)	1	71	71	71	—2
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	12	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
26½	15	Celanese 1½e	6	26¼	26	26	— ¼
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	10	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
22⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 13
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	2	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	3¾	3¼	3¾	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	8	32¾	32¾	32¾	
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	12	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¾e	2	17½	17½	17½	N'v 13
18⅞	14¾	Champ P&F 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
9½	5½	Checker Cab	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	N'v 13
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	6	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	N'v 13
2½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛

8¼	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	8	8	7½	7½	— ½
2¾	1⅛	Chi Gr West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 13
13¾	8¾	Chi G W pf8¼k	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	N'v 14
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	15½	15½	15½	N'v 13
39¾	33	Chi Pf cv pf 3	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11⅞	11½	11½	N'v 9
13¾	11⅛	Chickash (1)	2	13⅛	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	7	66¼	65½	65½	— ¾
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	City Stores	3	2⅞	2½	2½	N'v 13
39⅛	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ¾
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	1	29	29	29	— ¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	39¾	38¾	39	—1
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	7	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
83	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	5	83	81⅞	83	N'v 14
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	9	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	104	104	104	N'v 4
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	N'v 13
15¾	8⅜	Col Br B 1½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	N'v 14
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	146	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	4	43½	42⅞	42⅞	—1
11¼	5⅛	Columbia Pict	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
77½	51	Col Carb 4¼e	1	77½	77½	77½	
26¾	16⅛	Comi Credit 3	30	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
105	91⅛	Comi C pf 4¼	6	105	105	105	N'v 12
31	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	12	30½	29¾	30	— ¾
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106	N'v 6
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	30	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	3	33	32⅞	33	N'v 14
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	23	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 6
14⅛	6⅜	Congoleum-N 1	6	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	23	18⅞	18	18¼	— ½
12	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½g	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ¼e	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	25	15¾	15½	15½	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	92½	92	92¼	— ¾
⅝	⅜	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	N'v 13
9	7	Con F pf ¾k	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	N'v 6
3	1½	Cons Laundries	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 13
7⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	53	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 9
9	4¾	Consol'n Coal	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	N'v 14
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	4	39	38½	39	N'v 13
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	87⅛	86½	86½	— ⅜
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
4⅛	2¼	Cont Baking	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 14
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½	N'v 12
28	21⅛	Cont Can 1¼e	5	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
45	57⁄8	Cont DF ⅓e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	41⅜	41	41	
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	35	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	6	26¼	25¼	25¼	—1
21½	15½	Cont Steel ¾e	3	21½	21¼	21¼	N'v 9
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46½	46½	46½	N'v 8
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	16	54¾	54¼	54¾	+ ⅛
31	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 13
¾	⅛	Coty Interna'l	2	¾	¾	¾	
14⅛	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	3	13	13	13	
16⅜	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
9½	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	40	40	40	N'v 12
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	16	36⅜	35½	35½	— ½
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Available Jobs Near Peak, Say Economists

NEW YORK (Wide World-Associated Press)—The number of jobs available in this country may be nearing a peak but around the problem of keeping them filled is swirling now the whole question of manpower control.

It still appears far from solution.

Some economists view the situation thus:

There are now about 54,000,000 persons employed on farms, in factories and otherwise. The number may climb to 55,000,000 by year's end and then go no higher while the war lasts.

But out of that 54,000,000 or 55,000,000 must come at least 4,000,000 men who will go into the armed forces which the President this week said now total 5,810,000 and would reach 9,700,000 by the end of 1943.

Estimate Not Clear

This would be an increase of 3,890,000 in the next 14 months but it was not clear whether the President's estimate included all men to be called into the services within that time.

If Mr. Roosevelt meant the armed forces by the end of 1943 were to have a total active strength of 9,700,000 men, then more than 3,890,000 would be needed since replacements would have to be made.

Thus, the total needed between now and December, 1943, might reach 5,000,000.

Therefore — between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 jobs now held by those men who will go into the armed forces will have to be filled as they don uniforms.

Where are those potential jobfillers now? Economists say there are still about 1,500,000 unemployed in this country. How many are employable is unknown. The rest of the jobs would have to be filled by women, older men, etc.

But it is by no means uncertain that if there are 55,000,000 jobs by the end of 1942 there will still be at many by the end of 1943 and r this reason:

Industries Will Merge

Concentration of industries will eliminate jobs, force workers into other jobs. Concentration means that Government will order all firms in a certain industry—such as stoves—to shut down, except for a few key firms that will continue operating.

The shut-down firms will either stay closed or turn to manufacturing articles more directly needed for war. It remains to be seen how widespread this concentration becomes. It is already under way.

But this is one problem the Government must face sooner or later:

Making sure that workers are channeled into jobs that need them most.

Legislation to give the Government manpower controls is pending in Congress but this week compulsory methods were frowned upon by the Senate defense investigating committee and by the labor management committee of the war manpower commission itself.

The President said he was devoting a lot of time to the entire manpower problem but reiterated his opinion of last week that there is no immediate urgency to the situation.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Lakes Paper Co Ltd				
3? Cl A cum pte prf	75c	Q	12-31	12-21
Do $2 Cl B pte prf	75c	..	12-31	12-21
Van Dixie Cem pf	$1.25	..	12-15	11-28
Extra				
Finance Co Am A&B	5c	..	12-22	12-12
Reliance Insurance	20c	..	12-15	11-20
Union Tr (Pitts)	$10	..	12-15	12- 1
Liquidating				
Holland Land Co	40c	..	11-25	11-12
Irregular				
Empire-Star M	50c	..	12-15	11-30
Peoples Dr Strs	25c	..	12-29	12-10
Initial				
Nat Erie Corp	$2.50	..	12-15	11-20
Interim				
Bruck Mills ltd	10c	..	12-21	11-28
Year End				
Armstrong Rubber A&B	$1	..	12-15	12- 1
Boston Wharf Co	$1.25	..	12-31	12- 1
Hazeltine Corp	50c	..	12-15	12- 1
Magnet Cons M	3c	..	12-14	11-27
Monarch Mch T	75c	..	12- 1	11-20
Norfolk Co Tr (Brookline Mass)	40c	..	12-20	11- 9
Pennroad Corp	25c	..	12-15	11-18
Pitts & L Erie RR	$3.50	..	12-15	11-20
Pepper (Dr) Co	85c	..	12- 1	11-19
Pure Oil	50c	..	12-21	12- 1
Pyrene Mfg	50c	..	12-15	11-30
Union Invest Co	20c	..	12-15	12- 1
U S Graphite	75c	..	12-15	12- 1
Regular				
Abbotts Dairies	25c	Q	12- 1	11-16
Allied Mills	50c	..	12-15	11-28
Am Export L pf	$1.25	Q	2-15	2- 8
Atlantic Rayon Corp	10c	..	12-21	12- 1
do $2.50 prior preference	62½c	Q	2- 1	1-22
Beacon Mfg Co pf	$1.50	Q	11-16	11- 9
Belknap Hdw & Mfg	25c	..	12- 1	11-18
Bishop Oil Co	2½c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Bullock's Inc (Los Ang	50c	Q	12- 1	11-12
Canada Foundries & Forgings Ltd, "A"	37½c	Q	12-16	12- 1
do "B"	$1.50	Q	12-16	12- 1
Can Mal Gold Mines, Ltd	2c	Q	12-23	11-28
Cent Ill Lt pf	$1.12½	Q	1- 2	12-19
City Ice & Fuel	30c	..	12-15	12- 1
Commwlth L Ins	15c	Q	12-15	11-30
Copperweld Steel	20c	Q	12-10	12- 1
Do pf	62½c	Q	12-10	12- 1
Crown Tr (Montreal)	$1	Q	12-31	12-24
Dec Boat	50c	..	12-16	11-24
Finance Co Am "A&B"	15c	Q	12-22	12-12
do 5½ cum pr	67½c	Q	12-22	12-12
Glens Falls Ins Co (NY)	40c	Q	1- 2	12-12
Gt At & Pac Tea Co	$1	..	12- 1	11-18
do pf	$1.75	Q	12- 1	11-18
4½ % 5% 1st	$2	A	12-15	11-30
Hines Lumber Co	50c	..	11-25	11-18
Hooker Elec Co pr.	$1.50	Q	12-31	12-11
Ill Cent RR Co (Leased Lines) 4 guaranteed	$2	S	1- 1	12-11
Jefferson Bank & Trust Co (St. Louis, Mo)	$1	Q	11-30	11-20
Laura Sec Cdy Ships, Ltd	20c	Q	12- 1	11-14
Magnin & Co (1)	15c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Midland Groc Co pf	$3	S	1- 2	12-24
Missouri Edison pf	$1.75	Q	12- 1	11-19
Mitchell (Robert) Co, Ltd	$1	..	12-15	12- 1
Nor Emp Mines Co, Ltd	20c	..	12-15	11-27
Park St Tr (Hartford)	$1	S	1- 2	12- 8
Phenix Nati Bank of Providence	$2	S	11-20	11-10
Phila G & N R R	$1.50	Q	12- 4	11-20
Pilgrim Exploration Co.	10c	..	12-10	11-21
Public Invest Co	8½c	S	12-15	12- 4
Reliance Ins	30c	S	12-15	11-20
Merrick Corp "A"	25c	Q	12-15	11-25
do "B"	25c	..	12-15	11-25
So Adv B & P 7 pf	$1.75	Q	11-30	11-19
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	11-30	11-19
Do 5? pf	50c	Q	11-30	11-19
Sonter Ch Strs	$10c	S	12- 1	11-20
do pf	$1.75	Q	12- 1	11-20
Sovereign Invest	10c	..	12-21	11-30
United Carbon Co	75c	..	12-18	12- 1
Wamsutta Mills	80c	..	12-15	11-10

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
16 2s 51-49 Dec	100.6	100.6	100.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51½	51½	51½
2 Allis Chalm cv5s 52	106½	106½	106½
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	74¾	74¼	74¼
10 Am T&T 2¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	107¾	107⅞
25 Am T&T3s 56	107¾	107¼	107⅜
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101¼	101	101¼
3 Am W W & E 6s 75	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Arm Del 4s 57	104	104	104
7 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104⅛	104¼
7 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅜	111¼	111¼
1 AT&SF 4s 60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
25 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
15 A C Line cfc 4s 52	75⅜	75	75⅛
1 A C Line 4½s 64	64	64	64
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58⅛	58	58
26 B&O 95 st A	29⅛	29	29⅛
34 B&O 95 st C	32¼	31¾	32
32 B&O 2000 st D	28	28	28
9 B&O 96 st F	28	28	28
24 B&O cv 60 st	23	22⅞	22⅞
19 B&O 4s 48	57	56½	57
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
9 B&O S W 50 st	37	36½	37
10 B&O T C 3s 59	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
5 Bell TPs 5s 48 B	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104½	104½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅝	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
35 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	7?	73	73
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98¾	98¼	98¾
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34	11	11	11
1 Bush Term 5s 55	60	60	60
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	103¾	108¾	108¾
6 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	112	112	112
2 Can Nat 5s 69 July	108	108	108
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	89½	89½	89½
4 Can Pac 4s perp	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2 Celanese 3½s 62	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
11 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22¼	23	23
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	109	109	109
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	55¾	55¾	55¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82⅝	82½	82½
2 Certain td 5½s 48	93	93	93
7 G&O 1½s 96D	102⅝	102½	102½
30 Chi&Alton 3s 49	24¾	24½	24¾
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	75⅝	75½	75⅝
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	66¼	66	66
12 Chi&E Ill inc 97	33	32½	32⅝
5 Chi&West 4s 88	66	66	66
1 ChiInd&Sou 4s 56	68½	68½	68½
11 Chi I&L 5s 47	31⅞	32	32
10 Chi I&L 5s 66	7?⅜	7?⅜	7?⅜
13 Chi I&L 5s 67	30	29¾	30
38 CMStP&P 5s 75	18	17⅝	17⅝
20 CMStP&P a 5s 2000	4¼	4¼	4¼
16 CMSP&P gen 4s 89	41¼	41⅜	41⅛
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	32½	32½	32½
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	23⅜	23¼	23¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22	21¾	22
14 Chi & NW 4s 87	32½	32¼	32¼
8 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	32	32	32
10 Chi & NW 3½s 87	31	31	31
42 CRI&P rf cv 4½s 60	4¼	4	4⅛
11 CRI&P 4s 88	32¼	32	32
4 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
37 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	18⅜	18¼	18¼
5 Ct Mtr Co SF rfg 5s 60	66½	66½	66½
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97¾	97¾	97¼
1 Childs Co 5s 43	45½	45½	45½
21 CCC&CtL 4½s 77	48⅝	48¾	48½
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71½	71½	71½
12 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	47	47	47
16 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 VlevUnTerm 5s 73	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	61¾	61¾	61¾
23 Col Gs Co 4½s 80	24⅞	24	24⅜
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	92⅜	92½
3 Columbia Gs 5s 1961	89⅜	89	89
13 ComlMach inc 63ww	52	52	52
9 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	108¼	108¾	108¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 46	103	103	103
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	106½	106⅜	106⅜
5 Consum pow 3½s 70	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Cuba Rr 5½s 42	35	35	35
20 CuboNoRy5½s42ct	32	31⅞	32
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94½	94½	94½
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57½	57½	57½
1 Del P & L 4¼s 69	106½	106½	106½
1 D & G 4½s 36	20½	20½	20½
27 D & R G 4s 36	20¼	20	20
12 D R G & W 5s 55 Asd	3	2½	3
29 D & R G West 5s 78	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
2 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	40	40	40
2 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 Duquesne Lt 3¼s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 East Ry Minn 4s 48	107	107	107
4 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	67½	67½	67½
8 Erie 4½s 2015	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
3 Erie 5s 95	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99¾	99⅝	99¾
7 Goodrich 4½s 56	108	105¾	105¾
4 Ge Nor Ry 3½s 52	101¼	101½	101½
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	92¾	92¾	92¾
10 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98½	98½	98½
2 Gt UNor 3¾s 67	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛
3 G Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
7 Gulf M & N 5s 50	87¼	87¼	87¼
8 Gulf M & Oh inc 20?5	53	52⅞	52⅞
11 Harlem Riv&P 5s 54	91	91	91
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	43½	43½	43½
26 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46⅜	46¼	46¼
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46⅜	46¼	46¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18½	18½	18½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¼	102¼	102⅛
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	52	52	52
5 IllCen 4s 53	47⅜	47½	47⅜
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48½	48½	48½
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	44⅜	44½
6 IllCen 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	49⅛	48¾	48¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s	44¼	44	44
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Int Gt Nor ad 6s 52	5½	5¼	5¼
8 Int G Nor 1st 6s 52	27¼	27¼	27¼
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	26½	25¾	25¾
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35½	35⅛	35⅛
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝
5 Int Paper 5s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Int Rys Cen 5s 57	9?⅛	91½	91½
11 IntT&T 4½s 52	59	58½	58½
35 Int T&T 5s 55	63	62½	62½
48 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2½	2⅜	2½
2 James RivCles 4s 59	50	50	50
4 Jones&Laugh St 3¼s	61 95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
11 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	59	59	59
1 K C South 5s 50	71½	71½	71½
1 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87	86¾	87
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 L E & West 3s 47	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	50½	50½	50½
3 Leh & N Y 4s 45	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	75¾	75¾	75¾
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	33½	33	33
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	59	59	59
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
16 Liggett & M 7s 44	110¾	110½	110¾
10 Long Islrfg 4s 49	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80	79¼	79¼
9 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¼	106⅛	106¼
21 Mil&NoO cn 4½s 39	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27½	27½	27½
2 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	9½	9½	9½
21 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15½	15½	15½
30 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16	15½	16
92 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	38⅞	38½	38½
20 M-K-Tex a) 5s 67	20	19⅞	19⅞
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	34¾	34¾	34¾
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¼	31¼	31¼
223 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4¾	4	4¼
9 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36⅜	36	36
80 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36⅜	36½	36⅛
27 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36⅜	36	36
27 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	36⅜	36	36
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36½	36⅜	36½
253 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10?⅝	9¼	9½
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	109	109	109
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	36¼	36¼	36¼
19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	37¾	38
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102½	102½
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	72¼	72	72¼
3 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	83	83	83
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	54¼	54¼	54¼
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53⅜	53½	53½
25 NYC 4½s 2013A	49¾	49⅝	49½
19 NYC cn 4s 98	52¾	52½	52⅝
11 NYC 3¾s 46	99	98⅞	98⅞
15 NYC cv 3¼s 52	66⅛	65¾	65¾
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49	49	49
1 NY Chi&StL 6s 56	100	100	100
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79	79	79
9 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¾	63½	63¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	81	81	81
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	66	66	66
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54	54	54
19 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41½	41½
16 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37½	37	37
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 NY S&W 5s 40	12¼	12	12
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	86½	86½	86½
47 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8⅜	8¼	8¼
7 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	36	35¾	36
1 Norf Sou 4½s 98	72	72	72
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103¼	103¼
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¼	66¾	66¾
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55⅜	55¼	55¼
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	51	51
18 Nor Pac 4s 97	75¼	75	75
8 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	10½	10½	10½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s66	110½	110½	110½
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	100⅞	100	17-32
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	109¾	109¾	109¾
16 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107⅛	107	107⅛
5 Pac G&E 3s 71	103½	103½	103½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Pac G&E 4s 64	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Para Pict 4s 56	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	99⅜	99¾	99¾
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	105¼	104¾	104¾
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101¼	101½
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	89	89
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96	96⅜
3 Pen RR 4s 48	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89¼	89	89
33 Pen RR 3¼s 52	92¼	92	92¼
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112¼	112⅛	112⅛
7 Peoria & E Inc 4s 90	5½	5½	5½
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	75¼	75	75
11 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60⅝	060½	60½
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	66½	66½	66½
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¼	105½	105¼
3 Phila Co 4½s 61	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
77 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	12	11¾	11¾
1 Philippine Rv 4s 37	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 PCC & SL 5s 70A	105	105	105
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	97	97	97
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 80	89	88¾	88¾
5 Pub Svc E & G 3s 72	106	106	106
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	78¼	77¾	78¼
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	85½	85½	85½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	61	61	61
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10 StLJM&S4aR&G 33	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	43	43	43
47 St L S F 5s 50 B	20⅜	20¼	20½
131 St L S F 4½s 78	21⅝	21	21
28 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	20⅜	20¾	20⅜
40 St L S F 4s 50 A	18½	18⅛	18⅛
4 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
2 S&SA Pass 4s 43	100	100	100
10 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
14 Seab A L cn 6s 45	13	12⅜	12⅜
23 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
7 Sea A L 4s 50 st	23¼	22½	23¼
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	10¼	10¼	10¼
43 Sea-AllPla 6s 35 A ct	13½	13⅛	13⅛
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
23 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¼	53	53⅛
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52½	52¼	52¼
19 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅞	52½	52⅝
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70¼	70¼	70¼
9 So Pac cfc 4s 49	70	70	70
12 So Pac 3¾s 46	91⅞	91½	91½
22 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55½	55⅛	55⅛
7 South Ry 6½s 56	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
11 South Ry gen 6s 56	90	90	90
14 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	92	92
5 South Ry gen 5s 56	70⅞	70¾	70⅞
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	107	107	107
2 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5 Texark&?tSm 3½s 50	88½	88½	88½
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
2 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	67½	67	67
32 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	67½	67	67⅜
1 TexP-MP Ter5½s64	104	104	104
35 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20½	20⅜	20⅜
8 Third Ave 4s 60	61¼	61	61
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	109	109
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	105½	105½	105½
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	97½	97½	97½
2 Utah L&Trac 4s 44	98½	98½	98½
12 Utah P&L 5s 44	97½	97⅛	97⅛
3 Va&SW cn 5s 58	75	75	75
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	28	28	28
148 Wabash 4½s 91	34½	33½	33⅝
54 Wabash 4s 81	43¼	42¾	43
21 Wabash 4s 71	83½	83½	83½
19 Walworth 4s 55	94	93⅞	94
8 Warner Bros 6s 48	101⅛	101	101
11 Warren Bros 6s 41	105⅝	105½	105½
15 Warren Bros 6s 41rct	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 West Shore 4s 2361	46	46	46
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43	43	43
1 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	103	103	103
12 Westn Md 4s 52	87¼	87	87¼
10 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	35¾	35¼	35¾
8 Western Un 5s 51	86¾	86⅛	86⅛
1 Western Un 5s 60	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 Western Un 4½s 50	84½	84¼	84¼
11 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93	92⅞	93
2 Wilson&Co 4s 55	105½	105⅛	105⅛
12 Wis Cen 4s 49	50	50	50
50 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15?⅛	15	15¼
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99	99	99

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
5 Antioquia 7s 45B	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Antwerp 5s 58	37½	37½	37½
30 Argentine 4s ?2 Feb	75	74¾	75
2 Argentine 4½s 71	81	81	81
7 Australia 4½s 56	70¼	69½	69½
12 Brazil 8s 41	34¼	34⅛	34¼
1 Brisbane 5s 58	69	69	69
6 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	66¼	66	66¼
18 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
5 Canada 3s 68	97¾	97⅝	97¾
1 Chile 7s 42asd	18

Restrictions on Women Workers Cut Due to Labor Shortage

Home Owning Nation Seen Unconquerable

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the special war conference of the United States Savings and Loan League today that "a nation of home owners, of people who own a real share in their own land, is unconquerable."

In a message read to the opening session of the conference on housing and savings, the president stated "you have the unique satisfaction of knowing that your institutions' business of financing homes over a period of one hundred years has contributed inestimably to your country's strength."

"Since the nation's danger first became apparent," the President's message continued, "savings and loan associations and other thrift institutions have used their resources and experience in the service of their country. I refer not only to your contributions in providing thousands upon thousands of homes, but to the manner in which you have supported the vital measures to protect our national economy."

The conference, in a resolution, pledged to "sell war bonds to the fullest extent. We promise that our institutions will buy Government bonds in unlimited amount every week and every month as funds are available."

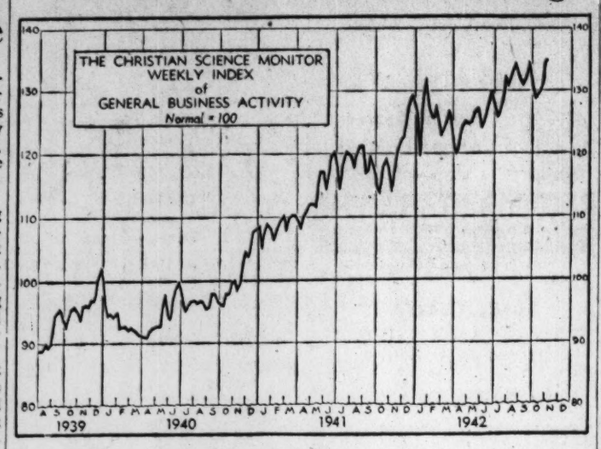
Fermor S. Cannon, Indianapolis, president of the league, said the pledge was particularly pertinent to the Treasury's newly announced financing program of "seeking most of its funds from the general public." He explained that the league's investment of savers' funds in government bonds represents a noninflationary transaction, and has the same effect on the economy as purchase by the general public."

He told the conference that 3,300 savings and loan institutions are now acting as issuing agents of war bonds for the Treasury, and that these institutions' own purchase of bonds has reached $81,300,000 of their $100,000,000 goal for the last half of 1942.

Ferguson to Build Soda Plant

CLEVELAND (AP)—H. K. Ferguson Co. announced it had received contracts for the design and construction management of an ammonia soda process plant to be near Bogota, Colombia, at a cost of several million dollars. The factory, to be built for an agency of the Colombian Government, will produce soda ash and bicarbonate of soda for industries of the Colombian interior.

Monitor Index of Business Advances to New Record High



A further advance in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity in the first week of November carried it to a new all-time high level. For the week ended Nov. 7, the index registered 135.2 (prel.), compared with 134.5 for the previous week and 114.1 for the week ended Nov. 8, last year.

Declines in two of the components were offset by a substantial gain in the third. Bank debits outside New York City set a new record for the week, topping expectations for a first-of-the-month advance and setting a new record on an adjusted basis.

Electric power production countered a seasonal rise with a modest decline for the week, while miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped off more than seasonally.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 7,* 1942	Oct. 31, 1942	Nov. 8, 1941
Combined index	135.2	134.5	114.1
Bk debits outside NYC	162.1	155.4	112.4
Elec power production	119.4	120.1	113.5
Misc carloadings	124.1	128.1	116.3

*Preliminary.

Large Inventories to Be Deflated Normally by WPB Limitation Rule

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board said that its forthcoming inventory limitation order to wholesalers and retailers would reduce inflated inventories in normal fashion rather than force liquidation of stocks.

Actual issuance of the order will follow two meetings of WPB's wholesale and retail inventory committee with merchants and merchant-manufacturers, one at New York Nov. 17 and 18, and the other at Chicago Nov. 18 and 19.

Dr. Eaton V. W. Read, chairman of the committee, said that the formula for determining normal inventories would be based on the actual relationship of the individual merchant's stock to sales over comparable months of the three preceding years.

"There is certainly no reason for hasty or disorderly reduction of inventory," he said.

The proposed order, Read said, would give merchants until the beginning of the second quarter of 1943 to reduce their inventories to normal. If merchants have failed to cut stocks to normal by that time, he added, "they will be required to reduce purchases during the second quarter until a normal inventory is achieved."

Pullman Co. Earnings In September $1,006,106

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Co., sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported today sleeping car operations in September resulted in net operating income of $1,006,106 compared with a deficit of $6,345 a year ago.

For the first nine months of 1942, operations resulted in net income of $6,173,420 compared with $1,782,110 the corresponding 1941 period.

Steel Output Rises ½-Point To 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations in the United States continue at close to capacity and last week production increased ½-point, to 99 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"While the situation in some steel products is as tight as ever," continues the report, "the overall position in steel appears somewhat easier, especially in shapes, plates, sheets and smaller sizes of bars. This does not mean that tonnage is easily available but that it can be obtained with less difficulty.

Better Inventory Balance

"Better inventory balance, in steel supply and munitions, seems the major factor. Inventory controls have prevented unduly large accumulation of steel and those previously made are being reduced. Some programs are sufficiently advanced to require some limitation, including tanks, trucks and other motor vehicles for military use. Aviation and ship work are not so affected.

"Recent rerating downward is a reflection of shift of emphasis and has the direct effect of giving top ratings more meaning and supports the idea that the steel situation is easier for those who have first need for tonnage. The principal shortage is seen in alloy steels, with alloy bar deliveries extended to 35 weeks or longer and large carbon bar flats and rounds available no sooner than second quarter on new orders, in the case of some producers, and scant attention given priorities under AA-2. In spite of curtailed semifinished exports AA-2 is necessary. Some accumulation of semifinished has resulted from concentration of shipping space in military movements, this being another factor in the easier steel position.

No Scrap Shortage

"Scrap shortage no longer is a factor in current steel production, sufficient tonnage being provided for immediate needs, some users being able to accumulate reserves for later use, though not equal to usual quantity at this season. Some allocations are still in force to supply less favored melters.

"Easing of the immediate situation has not lessened efforts to bring out more dormant tonnage and campaigns among industrial sources are being pushed vigorously. Preparation of yard stocks is slower than normal because of labor shortage and character of material."

Gates of War Plants Now Opening to Younger Girls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Women figured prominently in defense labor developments over the week-end, with the Labor Department opening the gates of war plants to girls of 16 and 17, and the Office of Defense Transportation launching a drive to have more women employed by the railroads.

Otto S. Beyer, director of ODT's division of transport personnel, reported rapidly growing labor shortages and urged the nation's railroads not only to employ more women, but to centralize personnel activities and modernize training programs.

A survey of 101 Class I railroads, Mr. Beyer said, showed the carriers had been slow in hiring women. Only 40,000 women, all but 6,000 of them holding clerical jobs, were employed, compared with 100,000 in the first world war.

The carriers reported 60,000 vacancies, and Mr. Beyer said this figure was large enough to show "a real and critical shortage of railroad labor."

Unusual Jobs

The survey disclosed some women holding unusual jobs, including 52 section laborers and 74 crossing watchmen, and one woman as a department foreman of skilled labor. Women also are serving as coach cleaners, shop and store workers, telegraphers, waiters, camp cooks, and station attendants.

"Despite these reports of women 'manning' unusual jobs," Mr. Beyer said in a statement, "it is apparent that the railroad industry has been slow to utilize women in many jobs which they can readily fill. The railroads which employed 100,000 women during the last war probably could employ a much greater number now."

Secretary of Labor Perkins, under authority of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act which permits her to exempt employers from the 18-year age limit for women on federal contracts, dropped the age requirement to 16 to permit more girls to take their places on the production lines.

She acted at the request of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission which found that continuation of the 18-year limit would "impair seriously the conduct of government business by retarding essential production and interferring with the successful prosecution of the war in which the United States is engaged and which requires the complete utilization of the human and national resources of the nation."

Restrictions Outlined

The order specifies that the girls may not be employed contrary to state laws governing the number of hours or time of day they may work, and imposes conditions of employment to apply generally.

The Secretary made these conditions for the employment of 16- and 17-year-olds:

No girl under 18 shall be employed for more than 8 hours in any one day, or between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.; no girl under 18 shall be employed in any operation or occupation hazardous in nature or dangerous to health; specific luncheon periods of at least 30 minutes must be granted; and girls must receive at least the minimum hourly rate set by the Fair Labor Standards Act or the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Each contractor employing a girl under 18 years old must keep on file a certificate showing that she is at least 16.

A survey by the Labor Department Children's Bureau in June showed that girls of 16 and 17 were permitted to work in factories in every state and territory. Sixteen states require girl workers to be 16, while the rest allow employment of 14- and 15-year-olds.

War used to be strictly a man's business, but it isn't any more, says the Office of War Information in citing instances of women employed in shipyards, arsenals, aircraft, and other heavy industries turning out the implements of war.

Women Doing Good Job

The OWI said the aircraft industry has reported more than 100,000 women in strictly productive capacities; that shipyards are hiring more and more daily; that women constitute more than one fourth of the labor force of the rubber goods industry, and that the steel industry is using them in chemical laboratories, materials testing and inspection.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 16 (AP)—More than a quarter of the record number of 165,000 General Electric Company employees are women, who are helping the firm's war plants to produce $1,000,000,000 worth of goods this year, report executives, who disclose that the goal is three times the normal pre-war output and that during September production was 3.45 times the January volume.

Many women are among those who have submitted 12,250 suggestions for speeding production, and for which the company reported it had paid $115,000. These ideas have saved more than 1,000,000 man-hours of work and hundreds of tons of vitally needed metals.

Besides employing thousands of additional women in light assembly jobs, the company officials said more are being trained in jobs hitherto reserved for men. Hundreds are being trained for drafting. Some college girls, mostly mathematics and physics graduates, are being given the company's "test" engineering course and are doing work formerly done by male engineering school graduates.

Utility Petitions Court to Review SEC 'Divest' Order

WASHINGTON (AP) — Engineers Public Service Company, a public utility holding company, and some of its subsidiaries petitioned the United States court of appeals for a review of a Securities Commission order requiring it to divest itself of certain companies.

The SEC order was issued September 16 under the so-called "death sentence" clause of the holding company act on the basis of a proceeding instituted in February, 1940.

The order required Engineers Public Service to dispose of its control or Savannah Electric Power Cmpany, Gulf States Utilities Company, Baton Rouge Bus Company, Inc., El Paso Electric Company (Delaware), El Paso Electric Company, (Texas), El Paso and Juarez Traction Company, El Paso Natural Gas Company and Engineers Public Service Company, Inc.

The order also required cessation of certain non-utility operations by Virginia Electric and Power Company and El Paso Electric Company.

Engineers Public Service based its request for a review by the appeals court on allegations that the Utility Act violated the 5th and 10th amendments to the Constitution, and constituted an unlawful delegation of legislative and judicial powers, and that the commission erred in numerous rulings and findings during the proceeding.

The holding company asked that the granting of a review be made to operate as a stay of the SEC order inasmuch as the order called for compliance within one year.

U. S. Acting Against Firms Holding Out on Idle Copper

NEW YORK, (AP) —The Government is bringing action against business firms negligent in filing reports on their idle and excessive inventories of copper and copper base alloy products or refusing voluntarily to sell their materials for war use, a War Production Board official said.

Col. C. R. Baxter, chief of the WPB's materials redistribution branch, said 200,000 pounds of such idle and excessive inventories have been reported by 80,000 firms.

He disclosed that 125,000,000 pounds of copper have been voluntarily offered for sale and 93,000,000 pounds already have been allocated to war production.

Holders of 64,000,000 pounds of copper, the colonel said, thus far have refused to sell their idle and excessive materials and the government will requisition whenever necessary.

Non-Military Metal Lath Output Halted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Production of metal lath and other metal plastering bases will halt on November 16 for any use except that of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration, under a War Production Board stop order just issued.

The action was expected to save about 145,000 tons of steel and 3,000 tons of zinc annually, as compared with 1939 consumption.

Besides metal lath, the order affects metal stucco mesh, wire lath, sheet metal lath and metal supports, fastenings and reinforcements. Nails, clips, and other devices for holding plaster made of non-metallic materials are not affected.

The industry has operated since February on a quota basis, manufacturers being required to restrict production to a specified percentage of normal output.

WPB said only minor readjustments of production schedules would be necessary for most manufacturers because virtually all are engaged in war production to a considerable extent.

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United States and Canada

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FLUSHING, N. Y., 140-40 Beach Ave.—Large, attractive, 3 windows; walk to subway; young bus. woman pref. Tel. FL. 3-8457.

N. Y. C., WASHINGTON SQ. DISTRICT—QUIET, HARMONIOUS HOME; BUSINESS WOMAN PREFERRED. DECAMP, 27 W. 11 ST.

N. Y. C., 632 West 111th St. (Apt. 6S)—Attractive, front double room, $4.00; kitchen privileges; elevator; near church. CA 8-3310.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Double and single, newly decorated private home, 1 block express bus; unlimited phone. RAndolph 8513.

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ROOMS FOR TOURISTS, Nashua, N. H., 269 Main Street. Mrs. Richard Cook, Hostess. Free parking space.

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United States and Canada
(Continued)

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ASST SUPT: Small mach exp	$3/5000
PROD ASST: Mach & layout exp	$3500
PROD MGR: Tech trnd; small parts exp	$6/8000
ASST to V P: M E prod exp; Ohio	Arr
METHODS ENGRS, Mach shop	Good Sal
TOOL ENGRS & TOOL DESIGNERS	Good Sal
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Several	Good Sal
METALLURGISTS: Several openings	Arr
LABORATORY ASST: Mech trained	Arr
PIPING DRAFTSMEN: (mechanical) exp	Arr
ARCH DRAFTSMEN: Heavy timber exp	Arr
STRUCTURAL DESIGNERS ON CONCRETE	Arr
APPRAISERS: Public Utility exp	$3600
CIVIL ENGR: South Shore; beginner o k	$40
TIME-STUDY ENGRS: Several	Arr
RADIO ENGRS & TECHNICIANS: Sev	Arr
MECH ENGRS: Mach design	Av $95
TEL ENGRS: Dev or design exp	Av $95
AIRPLANE OPERATIONS ANALYST	Good Sal
PROCEDURE ENGR: Ind engr exp	Good Sal
ELEC or MECH ENGRS: Grads	$250-325
ASST PURCH (M E): Screw mach exp	To $4500
JIGS & FIXTURES ENGRS: M E grads	$350/450
SALES: Industrials	Bonus $40 & expenses
SALES: Beverages	$140 mo & exp
SALES: Food, young	$150 mo, bonus & expenses
ADV MGR: Printing exp	Arr
ACCOUNTANTS: Private, local	$40-45
BKKPRS: Must drive	$25-27
ACCOUNTANTS: Public accig firms	Arr
CREDIT MAN: Ind exp	$200/300
COST ACCT: Age 35-45; thoro exp	$3800/4000
STENO: Permanent position	$150
FREIGHT RATE CLERK: Exp.	Arr
UNDERWRITING CLERK: Tech trnd pfd	Arr
CLERKS: Chas & N Shore	$22-35
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Apartment house, good apartment supplied. Apply to Mr. Shannon, Real Estate Dept.
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WANTED at once, companion-housekeeper for woman; must be Christian Scientist. Write Box X-49, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

GIRL for general work wanted; no cooking; Bendix washer; own room and bath. Brookline, Mass. Call Asp. 8805.

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AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
Has Openings for Salesladies
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(Commission)

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BANGOR

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8192

SEE NEXT PAGE

Refunding Plan of 1942
$162,296,000
City of Philadelphia
Bond Exchange

The City of Philadelphia has adopted a Refunding Plan of 1942 whereby the holders of certain of its bonds which are optional for redemption by the City between 1944 and 1953, inclusive, are offered by the City, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the said Plan, the opportunity to exchange such bonds up to a maximum principal amount of $162,296,000 for a like amount of Refunding Bonds of 1942.

The City has entered into a Refunding and Exchange Contract with Drexel & Co. and Lehman Brothers, acting on behalf of themselves and associates, as constituted from time to time, hereinafter called the "Group," wherein the Group has been designated the exclusive agency of the City for the purpose of effecting the Plan. Pursuant thereto this Offer of Bond Exchange, copies of which may be obtained from any member of the Group, is made through the members of said Group herein listed:

Bankers Trust Company, New York
Biddle (Moncure) & Co., Philadelphia
Biddle, Whelen & Co., Philadelphia
Blyth & Co., Inc., New York and San Francisco
Brown (Alex.) & Sons, Baltimore
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, New York
Chemical Bank & Trust Company, New York
Clark (Charles) & Co., New York
Clark (E. W.) & Co., Philadelphia
Collings (C. C.) and Company, Philadelphia
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia
Elkins, Morris & Co., Philadelphia
Equitable Securities Corporation, Nashville
The First Boston Corporation, Boston and New York
First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit
First National Bank & Trust Company, Minneapolis
Graham, Parsons & Co., Philadelphia
Hannahs, Ballin & Lee, New York
Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, New York
Harris, Hall & Company, Incorporated, Chicago
Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York
Hutton (W. E.) & Co., Cincinnati
Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York, Boston and Philadelphia
Lazard Freres & Co., New York
Lehman Brothers, New York
Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh
Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Company, St. Louis
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, New York
Moulton (R. H.) & Company, Los Angeles and San Francisco
Newbold's (W. H.) Son & Co., Philadelphia
The Northern Trust Company, Chicago
Phelps, Fenn & Co., New York
Reynolds & Co., New York
Rollins (E. H.) & Sons, Incorporated, New York
Smith, Barney & Co., New York
Stern Brothers & Co., Kansas City
Stroud & Company, Incorporated, Philadelphia
The Wisconsin Company, Milwaukee
Yarnall & Co., Philadelphia

There are $204,411,500 outstanding City of Philadelphia bonds eligible for exchange, but the amount to be exchanged is limited to $162,296,000 and, subject to the terms and conditions of said exchange contained in said Plan and Offer of Bond Exchange, the opportunity to exchange will continue only so long as the applicable Refunding Bonds of 1942 remain available for exchange. Particular attention is called to the provisions of the Offer of Bond Exchange in regard to the issues of outstanding bonds eligible for exchange as well as the option within certain limitations to select either of the two maturities of Refunding Bonds of 1942 in series CC to XX, inclusive, or a combination thereof. Each Refunding Bond of 1942 will be dated as of July 1, 1942 and will bear interest at the rate borne by the outstanding bond to be exchanged therefor until the first optional redemption date of such outstanding bond, and thereafter at the rate of 3¼% per annum. Refunding Bonds of First Issue will be non-callable, and Refunding Bonds of Second Issue will not be subject to redemption until a date later than the first optional redemption date of the outstanding bond to be exchanged therefor and will mature at a date earlier than the maturity date of such outstanding bond. This offer may be terminated or changed without notice.

A fee at the rate of $10 per each $1,000 principal amount of Refunding Bonds of 1942 to be issued in exchange for outstanding bonds must be paid by the bondholder. Bondholders or dealers desiring to take advantage of the opportunity to exchange may do so only through members of said Group, but a recognized dealer, cooperating with a member of the Group in effecting exchanges may be reallowed a portion of said fee.

No dealer, salesman or any other person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation other than those contained in said Offer of Bond Exchange or in said Plan, and, if given or made, such information or representation is to be deemed to have been given or made by such person acting solely for his own account and not as agent of the Group.

The Refunding Bonds of 1942 are offered for exchange when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to the joint opinion of Messrs. Townsend, Elliott & Munson and Messrs. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius of Philadelphia approving the legality of the same.

DREXEL & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS
Group Account Managers

November 16, 1942.

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rinzler's
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

BOSTON TEA STORE
Groceries of the highest quality
We deliver in both cities.
249 Main Street Tel. 153

Flowers for the Hostess
You will be pleased with our suggestions for your Thanksgiving table.
ANN'S FLOWER SHOP
40 Ash Street Tel. 827

THANKSGIVING CANDIES
at
MARY'S CANDY SHOP
235 Main Street

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

"ESTABLISHED 1889"
The Home of Fine Luggage and Leather Goods
Leather Goods make the ideal Christmas Gift. A small deposit will hold any article until Christmas.
SEE OUR DISPLAY TODAY
FOGG'S LEATHER STORE
123 MAIN STREET LEWISTON

PICKERING HAT SHOP
NEW HATS
From the Best Designers
Hats Remodeled
30 SABATTUS STREET TEL. 4620

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Best Gift of All
A United States WAR BOND
at
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

BEAUTIFUL!
A CARTER diamond is always rich in its quality and brilliance. Ring mountings superb.
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

It pays to buy
FASHION PARK CLOTHES
HARMON & NEWCOMB

TOPAZ
Birthstone for November
Rings, Bracelets, Pendants, Brooches.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 914 CONGRESS ST

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 25658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, FRUITS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50 79 North Main Street

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

Pajamas for Men
Who have "likings" for Fashionable Nightwear
HARRY G. EMMONS

MANCHESTER

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

MRS. SARGENT'S BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 3726
Permanents and all kinds of Beauty Culture
Newest methods of equipment.
450 LAKE AVENUE

D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
Footwear for the Family
Best Quality — New Style
Proper Fit at Shea's
700 ELM STREET

Shagmoor Coats
Fur Trimmed or Tailored
Classic Styles
$45 to $79.95
Sold Exclusively at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NATIVE TURKEYS "and the fixings"
Order Now 2130
R. HECKER and CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

Phone 1261
Flowers for All Occasions
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Buy That Precious Gift
Your Wedding and Engagement Rings from Your Dependable Jeweler
Lovely Settings—Various Prices
Geo. E. Pearson Co.
926 ELM STREET

The Best Milk For All
Call 1637-J
Deliveries Every Other Day
PORTER'S MILK AND CREAM
South River Rd. Bedford, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENNEY
BE WISE! WINTERIZE EARLY!
Batteries Charged While You Wait
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
COR. BROOK AND ELM STREETS

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST TEL. 3520-W

NASHUA

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
ISIDORE
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main Street Tel. 963

SPEARE'S 138-140 Main Street NASHUA, N. H.
The Ideal Gift for Men
ESSLEY SHIRTS $1.75 and $2
With the trubenized collar that requires no starch when laundered.

GABY'S
EXCLUSIVE SHOPPE
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street Nashua, N. H.

C. J. MARTINAGE CO.
AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE PAINTS and VARNISHES
★ Wallpapers ★
64 Main Street Tel. 586-W

"The Shoppe of Personalized Service"
Amy Burns FASHION SHOPPE
185 Main St. Tel. 284 Nashua, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

BOOKS PRINTS
OLD and NEW DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

PROVIDENCE

Help the Blind Support Themselves
CHAIR RESEATING
PIANO TUNING
Workmanship Guaranteed
R. I. Association for the Blind, Inc.
Arcade GAspee 0642

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP
Choice Flowers
85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

The Shuttle Shop
288 Thayer Street
Have you seen our choice collection of Christmas cards
Make your selections early

Select Your Christmas Gift Now
Call
Mrs. Mary E. Smith
HO 7637
to see a complete line
AVON Cosmetics

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0650

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford *for all makes of cars* Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

LYNCHBURG

Set your table this THANKSGIVING with CHINA, CRYSTAL, SILVER and LINENS from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

BIBEE'S
Come to us for
THANKSGIVING SUPPLIES
Meats Fruits Vegetables

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Finest Quality and Workmanship Always in
MOSES' FUR COATS
L. Moses & Co.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

CAMEL HAIR & WOOL COATS, $39.95
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

HUELLER'S
"Clothes That Put the Man Across"
Newport News Virginia

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Norfolk's Christmas Store
RICE'S FASHION CORNER
Where Freemason crosses Granby

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
734 WEST 21ST STREET
PHONE 22389

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	A	N	G	K	O	K
O	G	I	E	R	▨	I
O	R	N	E	▨	S	P
T	A	O	▨	B	E	L
H	▨	▨	B	A	L	I
▨	B	▨	E	R	I	N
R	E	A	D	I	N	G
H	A	L	E	▨	A	▨
O	V	E	R	▨	▨	B
D	E	B	▨	C	L	E
I	R	▨	J	O	E	L
U	▨	C	A	N	A	L
M	A	N	U	F	A	C

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VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Florence WILSON'S
Fall Successes In Smartly Different
Suits and Frocks
HATS
In Tailored Towns or Spectator Sports
116 WEST FREEMASON

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

Moose & Bent
Jewelers
Your patronage is appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Natalie Shoppe
The Natalie Shoppe welcomes you,
Featuring
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
103 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

NU-WAY
Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113
SANITONE

CLARKSBURG

"Keep Up the Homes We're Fighting For"
For Better Furniture Values
PALACE *Furniture* Company
168-170 W. Main Phone 2400

HUNTINGTON

Huntington
invites you to visit
our recently modernized and streamlined departments
George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24203

Your friends can buy anything you can give them except your photograph.
W. Archibald Wallace

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

Malpy-Kopp, Inc.
Men's Clothiers & Furnishers
★
Keith Albee Bldg., Huntington
★
The House of Worsted-tex

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

A Man's Shop
REINER *and* CORE
Men's Wear Tailoring
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
A Beauty Mart of the Highest Quality
Dial 9325 Established 1917

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertiser phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This Christmas
Choose Your Gifts From
China India Brass
Crystal Novelties
Woodenware Kitchenware
Buy at
McINTOSH-WATTS
245-247 Bank St. 2-6383

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 Bank Street 2-4241

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?
ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Refinishing
FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
C. E. Pickering, President
200½ Bank Street 2-5751

LUCE'S SHOP *Agents for*
JAEGER WOOLLENS
111 Sparks Street

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 5-1478

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

TORONTO

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 0099
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8671

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Toronto Dairies Limited
A Co-operative Company
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans. Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4450
Reference Imperial Bank

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
CONGER COAL
CONGER EGGE COAL CO. LTD.
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201
Day or Night

"REMARKABLE"
is the word used by many of our customers when they see how our "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning Process refreshes their clothes to smart newness again.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

CHISHOLMS
Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS STREET

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370—7379

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 3401

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3389.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181

DUPLICATING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service; promptness, neatness, accuracy.

LAUNDRIES

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Camera Club—*A Day in the Nine Lives of Fifi Fluffkin*

Photos by Lyman Fisher

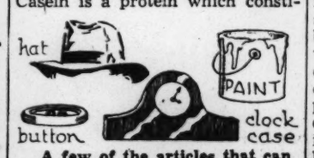
This Powers model of the feline world patiently, and perhaps somewhat coyly, condescended to pose for the above photographs. For the reader's edification the poses represent "Curiosity," "Ease," and "Self-Appreciation." A newcomer in the field, Miss Fluffkin attributes her success as a model to long hours of practice in chasing a rubber (ersatz) ball, pummelling a toy mouse, etc. It is said that her assignments may earn her as much as two and three bowls of milk a day. We might add that a snug-fitting fur coat is her favorite costume.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Buttons, Paint, Glue, and Evening Gowns Come From Milk?

The Dairy Industry, appearing in the role of magician, makes the joking announcement that it, too, has literally taken "the rabbit out of the hat." What it meant is that a fine grade of fur-like hat felt now can be made from milk, and this felt may be used instead of fur from Belgian and other fur rabbits in hat-making.

The portion of milk used in making this hat felt (and many other articles as well) is the casein. Casein is a protein which constitutes about 3 per cent of whole milk and which separates from milk in the form of curds upon the addition of rennet or of an acid, such as muriatic or sulphuric acid.



A few of the articles that can be made from milk.

The curd is dried, filtered, and processed to make it ready for use, in the manufacture of an astonishingly varied list of articles.

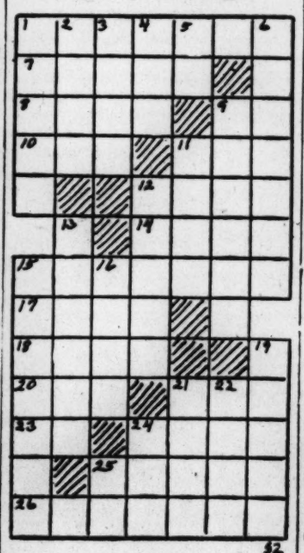
Casein may, for instance, be mixed with chalk, china clay, or titanium oxide to make glossy coatings for paper. Casein-coated paper provides the shiny covers we find on the "slick-paper" magazines, luxury-type catalogues and advertising brochures.

To make casein into a fiber or filament for weaving into fabrics, it is made into a solution and forced out (like the liquid cellulose from which rayon is made) through tiny openings in a spinneret. A hardening bath of suitable chemicals converts the liquid into firm, solid threads or filaments, which may be spun or woven like silk, wool, or rayon.

Casein further proves its versatility by being used in the making of buttons; a material for stuffing pillows and upholstery; billiard balls; evening gowns; cold-water paint; shoe polish; leather dressing; glue; synthetic floor coverings; and a host of assorted plastic products, such as radio and clock cases, combs, and imitation ivory toilet articles.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs.



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Across

1—What city is known as the "Venice of the East"?
7—What Danish prince is hero of medieval French romance?
8—What is a river of northwestern France?
9—Excepting Switzerland, what is highest of all European countries (abbr.)?
10—What is a peasant of Philippine Islands called?
11—What is another name for the golden apple?
13—What is an island of Dutch East Indies?
14—Thomas Campbell wrote of exile of what place?
15—What is one of subjects "taught to the tune of a hick'ry stick"?
17—Who wrote "Philip Nolan's Friends"?
18—Above.
20—Man who "worked and sung from morn till night" lived on what river?
21—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
22—Irish (abbr.).
24—Who is Peter Toop's brother in Phillpotts' "The Mother"?
25—What is any of various, faint, narrow, seasonal markings on the planet Mars?
26—Who wrote "Peg o' My Heart"?

Down

1—Who is husband of Amelia in Fielding's novel of that name?
2—What city in India would you visit to see the Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque?
3—What is first name of Martini, operatic tenor?
4—What command is sometimes used to guide an animal?
5—Kansas (abbr.).
6—Who wrote "The Conundrum of the Workshops"?
9—What is first name of mother of So Big in Edna Ferber's novel?
11—What is a seaport on Adriatic coast of southern Italy?
12—What prince of "Arabian Nights" is enabled to live under water as well as on land?
13—What is the most famous, interesting, and intelligent of gnawing creatures?
15—What rare element was discovered by Wollaston in 1803?
16—Toward the sheltered side.
19—What have "molten-golden notes" in well-known poem by Poe?
21—Fruit of a pine is what?
22—What king is father of Goneril, Regan, and Cordelia?
24—What is first name of Sloan, the hired man, in "So Big"?
25—Credit note (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

TRUE *courage and courtesy go hand in hand. The bravest men are the most forgiving and the most anxious to avoid quarrels.*—THACKERAY

In Lighter Vein

Patriotism?

In a western city, a woman called and asked that a truck be sent out to pick up for scrap an automobile that had not been operated in five years. She gave the residence number, and was asked, "Is that your home?"

"No," was the reply. "The car is at the home of my neighbor next door."

"Has she authorized you to call and order the car junked?"

"No," the caller answered calmly, "but I think you should come and get it anyway."—Quote.

Discovery

"Who made these doughnuts?" asked Brown.

"I did," replied his wife, proudly.

"Keep the recipe—you have the answer to the rubber shortage."—Tit-Bits.

Story of the Sea

Seaman: "An' there I sees a torpedo, Lady, 'eadin' straight for us."

Lady Listener: "Dear me! I do hope it was one of ours!"—Punch ©.

Daily Anecdote

The Human Touch

Once when the late Colonel Van Wyck, of Nebraska, was running for Congress he encountered a sturdily independent Irish farmer who resolutely refused to accord the candidate any support. Much to the Colonel's surprise, the Celt told him just before election day that he had decided to give him his vote.

"Glad to hear it, Pat," exclaimed the candidate thankfully, "but I rather thought you were against me."

"Well, sir, to tell the truth, I was," replied Pat, "and whin ye stood by me pig pen and talked that day for near two hours, ye didn't budge me a hair's breadth. But, sir, afther ye was gone I got to thinkin' how ye reached yer hand over the fence and scratched the pig on the back; it was thin I made up me mind that when a rale colonel was as sociable as that, I wasn't the man to vote ag'in him."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Boisson, Pierre (pyâr bwà'-sôn') — Governor General of French West Africa.

Darlan, Admiral Jean (zhän dà'-län')—Former commander of the Vichy armed forces.

Esteva, Admiral Jean—Popular spelling for Jean Estève (zhän-nĕs'-tâv')—French Resident General at Tunis.

Scavenius, Eric (ā'-rik skā-vā'-nĭ-ōōs) — New pro-Nazi Premier of Denmark.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Arzeu (är'-zâ-ōō')—Seaport of Algeria.

Seaports of Morocco:

Agadir, or Agadir Ighir (ä'-gä-dēr' ē-gēr')

Casablanca (kä'-sä-blăng'-kä)

Mogador (mōg'-ä-dōr')

Rabat (rä-bät')

Safi (sä'-fē)

Salé (sä'-lā')

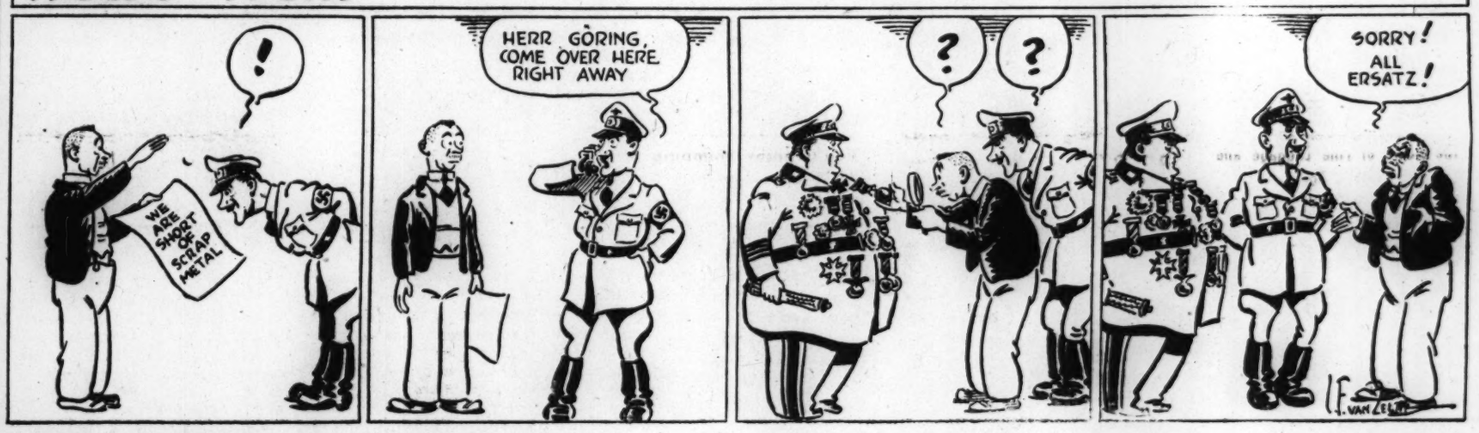
Tunisia (tû-nĭsh'-I-ä; or tû-nĭsh'-ä) — Country of north Africa, east of Algeria.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Time Payments

Total short-term consumer debt in the United States will be reduced by about $3,500,000,000 this year, the Department of Commerce reports.

NEWS ITEM— THERE ARE REPORTS OF A METAL SHORTAGE IN GERMANY



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Alone* — By LE PELLEY

I DIDN'T HEAR ANY EXPLOSION! YOUR DYNAMITE'S NO GOOD!
WELL.. IT HAS DELAYED ACTION!
HOW LONG DO WE HAVE TO WAIT .. ?
IN THE MEANTIME .. A CONSTRUCTION GANG AT WORK IN THE VALLEY BELOW .....
WE'LL HAVE TO BLAST THAT CLIFF ---
RIGHT, BOSS..
?
BOOM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*T. W.* — By RODGERS

I was trying to think of some way I could help in the war work and I guess I must have been thinking pretty hard for when T. W. came along I hardly noticed him—
"Hey!" he wagged. "What are you making such a sour face about?"
"Was I making a sour face?" I asked.
"Because if I was I didn't mean to," I told him. "I was just trying to think of a way to be helpful."
"Well! A soar face will help nobody!" said he.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bedtime Quiz* — By THE HAGERS

"The baby's mother's ticket read 'Quackburg'," the Pullman porter said.

"That's where we stop," I said. "It's plain She'll follow on the next through train."

"She's sleepy. Do you know," said Ted, "How babies should be put to bed?"

"Do you know how to make her sleep? I'm sure," I quacked, "she can't count sheep."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Confident Thanksgiving

For the first time since the war began England's church bells have been ringing to celebrate victory. On other occasions British armies have had Axis forces on the run in Africa. Even last spring they had chased Marshal Rommel's tanks beyond any point reached by General Montgomery. But not before have Britain's bells rejoiced for victory. Only now apparently have the British people gained that final degree of confidence which gives thanks.

While Britons were having this day of solemn Thanksgiving, Americans were reading state and national proclamations of their own Thanksgiving. And appropriately enough, the one issued by the President carried the confident message of the twenty-third Psalm. "I shall not want." "He leadeth me." "I will fear no evil." What could more fittingly strike the note of reverent assurance needed today! And how splendid that both in Britain and America rejoicing over victory is a matter of deep religious feeling!

For surely this is no time for shallow, noisy jubilation. Too much suffering lies behind, too much struggle ahead, for anything like the usual New Year's merrymaking and Mr. Roosevelt reflects the mood of millions in asking that it too be observed as a day of prayer. Let us hope he has forestalled plans of any part of the public to celebrate it with drunken revelry.

Only the reverent humility that asks to be led in "the paths of righteousness" can expect full victory — that overcoming which goes far beyond mere military success to the rooting out of the evils which make war. And only quiet confidence in God's omnipotent goodness, rises to genuine thanksgiving. It is in such prayer—it is when we can say like Jesus before the tomb of Lazarus, "Father, I thank thee," even before we see the answer to our prayers that we shall find peace.

Freedom and the Philippines

Addresses by three Presidents—Roosevelt of the United States, Quezon of the Philippines and Camacho of Mexico—made the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Philippine Commonwealth a truly international event.

The experience of the Filipinos under tutelage of a great democratic power is an object lesson with many facets. It illustrates a willingness among free peoples to permit freedom to others; other peoples still under the guidance of liberty-loving nations may be encouraged by this chapter of inter-racial history to look forward to independence.

On the other hand, we have in these islands an illustration of the dangers, both to guiding Nations and to small peoples under their protection, of policies which might set defenseless lands adrift in a world still infested with international pirates. Americans are perhaps too ready to assume that if the British would do for India something comparable with what the United States has done for the Philippines, the Indian problem would settle itself.

As a matter of fact, England has indicated its intention of formulating Indian independence. Indeed, events may prove that this independence will come even before the 1946 deadline that America had established for full Philippine self-government. If there is anything in the mechanics of setting colonies free that England can learn from America's experience in the Philippines it might be that establishing a definite date tends to heighten confidence, and confidence in the British appears to be India's chief need.

One other aspect of the American program for Filipino independence may easily be lost sight of in these stirring times, when ideals ring with a resonance that drowns out memories of mundane matters. The move to grant independence to the Philippines was hastened, unfortunately, by economic considerations, and threatened at one time to cut off the Filipinos from American markets which they needed.

Indeed, there was a time when the Philippines' best friends in the United States seemed to be arguing against independence for the islands. Likewise Americans who would befriend colonial peoples in other parts of the world may well ask themselves what would be the practical result of full independence in any given case—whether it would mean freedom and prosperity in a free world or slavery for the prosperity of a master race in an Axis world.

Americans may well ask themselves, moreover, whether they are ready to assume the commitments in other parts of the world which they have assumed in the Philippines and which they must make good before their promise of independence can mean anything concrete to their island friends.

Figures on the First Round

A good many critics of American war production are refuted by the figures the White House has just released. These show that while the sizable expeditionary force to North Africa was being outfitted and supplied —a task that naturally had first call— lend-lease aid to the United Nations still reached new peaks. The actual value in money was $2,713,000,000 during the past four months. But the money-value is least to be considered.

Figures, as the White House emphasizes, cannot tell the value of the two loads of planes that the carrier Wasp delivered to Malta. What price is to be put on the tanks and guns that served with the British Eighth Army, and at Stalingrad?

The important thing is that two thirds of this lend-lease aid was in the form of military weapons, which means it represented production of a sort very unfamiliar to American industry only a short time ago. This achievement warrants no resting. In September it was computed that American war production was only at half its potential volume.

There is room for improvement, and there are grounds for criticism, but in the end the production effort can only be measured in terms of how many war implements are put in the hands of the fighters, how good is the quality, and whether they are sufficient to do the job.

Thus far, the score is not negative.

Darlan?

A good part of British opinion is outraged by the announcement that General Eisenhower is giving America's support to Admiral Darlan as military and civilian head of the French Government of North Africa. Many Americans also are disturbed.

Quite naturally they ask, How can the Vichy odor be so quickly dispelled? Is there no moral principle in this struggle? Are we going to take in any turncoat Fascist and reward him? If this is political warfare, what does it do to those Frenchmen who have held the front lines of resistance to Hitler and his puppets?

Such searching questions should make every official—and every citizen —think more than once about the Darlan case and others like it that are likely to arise. But for the present it would be well to suspend judgment. There are so many unknown factors that it would be unfair and unwise to condemn the men on the ground who decided that using Darlan was better than the alternatives.

For instance do we know whether Darlan broke with Laval a month ago when he went to Africa? It was then reported that he had gone there for refuge. Do we know whether Pétain is now a prisoner or whether he planned to resist Nazi occupation—as his statement that the Nazis had broken the armistice seemed to indicate? In that case Darlan might be doing what Pétain cannot do.

Do we know what the situation was in North Africa? Was it a choice between Darlan and a prolonged struggle which not only would have sacrificed thousands of American, British and French soldiers but engendered a bitterness which is now happily absent? The resistance around Casablanca shows how bad it might have been. And what would have been the situation in Tunisia if there had been more delay or the French had not resisted the Nazis?

There is information to the effect that many of the professional soldiers considered General Giraud a traitor and would only take orders from Darlan because he had been officially named by Pétain as head of the armed forces. There is also the matter of his influence with the commanders of the French fleet to be considered.

No one can be happy about any tie up with such a man. It is hard to believe he is a figure behind whom Frenchmen can unite. But war is seldom a matter of simple morality; like politics, it often appears to offer only a choice between evils. On that basis we cannot yet say that last week and in North Africa Darlan was liability or asset.

"Observing the records of some office-holders," remarked the Man on the Eight-Twenty, "I often wonder if those poll-tax payers in some parts of the South feel that they got their dollar's worth."

The Texas sorghum crop is reported the biggest in years. Now if Senator O'Daniel will just "please pass the biscuits, Pappy."

The Bookshelf

Lee's Lieutenants

Few indeed are the books on American history that present the sweep of scene, the sureness of perspective, the instinctive dramatic perception, the sheer readibility that characterize LEE'S LIEUTENANTS: A STUDY IN COMMAND, by Douglas Southall Freeman (New York: Scribners. $5). Dr. Freeman has already received just acclaim and the Pulitzer Prize for his admirable life of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The present volume was written, he tells us, with the thought that perhaps the former biography "in holding the light exclusively on Lee had put an undeserved shadow on many excellent soldiers of his army"—the Army of Northern Virginia.

When the present work is complete—this is the first volume of a contemplated trilogy —it will make, along with the Lee biography, a most valuable contribution to an understanding of the complex problems and diversified actors in this important phase of our Civil War.

"Lee's Lieutenants" has been aptly described as "multiple biography." It is more than that; it is drama, analysis of military command, and, above all, literature of the first order. In a method unique, certainly in historical writing, its author introduces the reader to a veritable portrait gallery of the Army of Northern Virginia against a backdrop of sanguinary conflict. Battles or campaigns serve to measure the stature of each character.

Thus are created lifelike images of such important commanders as Beauregard of the Napoleonic concept; the dandy "Prince John" Magruder; capable, unpretentious Harvey Hill; Huber, so tragically the victim of circumstance; Joseph E. Johnston, so great in many ways, so small in others; untiring, inpetuous Longstreet; intrepid, dashing Pickett, and the strangest of contradictions, "Stonewall" Jackson. These are assayed in their respective battles with sound, judicious, and impartial critiques of their failures and successes.

In this way the reader gains a clear insight into the strategy involved in such major battles as Manassas, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, and the Seven Days Battle around Richmond.

Some of the most exciting and dramatic portions of the book limn the portraits and tell the exploits of lesser commanders, for instance, Wheat, of Zouave notoriety; Wade Hampton, the epitome of the Southern gentleman; John Bell Hood, so magnetic in personality, and Turner Ashby, of flawless courage.

Many of the problems faced by the governments of both North and South in the initial days of the Civil War are essentially ours today—unpreparedness, lack of organization, bad co-ordination, a country eager to sacrifice for victory, yet divided in mind and effort. Dr. Freeman has sensed this, and much of the wisdom of the book arises from its application of past problems, their adequate and inadequate solution, to those of the present.

H. A. P.

Our Readers Say—

The Yanks in Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In appreciation, I should like to say to American women, "Good Work!" They are probably mainly responsible for the attractive manners of the Americans over here.

Americans' charming deference to women, and their easy, natural speech are most refreshing to Britishers, who sometimes hesitate for fear of saying the wrong thing.

The American accent brings courage to my heart wherever I hear it. We are all so ready to do whatever we can to make American lads happy and comfortable. We can do so much good work together in helping to bring joy and peace to the world.

America can be proud of its representatives; they are more than welcome.

(MRS.) ANNIE ANDERSON

Little Aston, Sutton Coldfield, Eng.

To Improve Radio Announcing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The problem of poor radio announcing of programs and the advertising ballyhoo of many products and services has reached the point where those who believe in the potentialities of radio for public good must unite.

This letter announces the National Association to Improve Radio Announcing.

In essence, key people are wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States who will co-operate in this vital matter. On the basis of group judgment, postcards will be sent from members to the company sponsoring an offensive announcement.

The key people in each community will ask others to join in the campaign. The postcard each will send will tell the sponsor that the product will not be purchased until the announcing is improved. The writer will give his time without recompense to this work.

No one can calculate the harm and offensiveness of some radio announcing. Those who believe that the radio can become an instrument of great good and real inspiration are invited to address the writer.

Waban, Mass. HAYDN S. PEARSON

Going Into Battle

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From time to time one sees in print items which indicate the necessity of teaching our boys to "hate" so that they may kill the enemy. It occurs to me that a very proper example of the attitude of mind with which they should go into battle would be that which the very normal and well-balanced parents assume in correcting a child. They make every effort to reason with the child, and in the end, should this prove unavailing, they usually resort to the "rod" rather than permit the child to continue in disobedience, but at no time is it necessary for a parent to hate before he disciplines. The national reasoning stage is passed and the "rod" stage is here, but correction should not be based on hate but a desire for betterment.

I have been a consistent reader of The Christian Science Monitor about twenty-five years, during which time I have enjoyed its reliability.

(MRS.) SUSAN HUBBARD

Stockton, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

His Worst Foot Forward

Sand

Down the long room, under interminable fluorescent fingers of light, thousands of men and women bent above their benches, steadily manipulating countless pieces of shining metal with that deft certainty that may be taught only to that perfect tool of all, the human hand. They filed, buffed with soft emery cloths, removed minute fractions of roughness against revolving carborundum wheels, cut, ground, planed, milled.

Above, a maze of belts traveled to the benches and back, powering wheels for the finishing of tools for victory: tools for adjusting plane engines, for the precise measurement of forgings, bearings, navigation instruments, tools for the making of other tools.

An elevator silently arrived with baskets of parts from the room below. To my untutored eye, each piece looked perfect. But the foreman shook his head.

"These are rough," he said, "and they have to be put through at least twenty more steps. With fine tools and precision instruments, the difference of a ten-thousandth of an inch matters. We have to 'take down' the slightest variation by hand; with the help of the machines, but still by hand."

A civilizing process, I thought. Most human beings needed it too, before rough edges are smoothed and they learn to live and work together without friction. For the finer, more delicate contacts, the careful finishing.

* * *

"No machine can do everything," the foreman went on, "although some of them are pretty ingenious. That automatic screw, for instance, once set up, can perform a dozen different operations in a few seconds. A man has only to push a bar of steel in one end and in no time at all it spews out a potato masher or a velocipede."

I gasped. "Well, perhaps I was exaggerating," he laughed. "An automatic screw is a lot like the horn in the song, that turns breath into music at the other end.

"But this finishing needs a brain machines haven't got, and the instinct a man acquires gradually, along with his skill. Skill and *sand*, that's the beginning and end of this trade."

"Not sandpaper?" I asked, looking incredulously at the elaborate millers and lathes.

"Well, not exactly. It's the principle, you see. In the main, the work must be done by abrasives, carborundum—which you might call sand—and even diamonds. Figuratively, too." I liked his smile. "Men with sand. There's the rest-signal. These fellows here will give you an idea of what I mean."

I approached a bench where a young man had just straightened from his task. "Tired?" I asked, as I watched him stretch.

"A little," he admitted. "But then, I'm a greenie. You begin to feel it towards morning. But a man soon gets hardened on a long shift like this.

"How long? Well, we're working twelve hours. That makes a sixty-hour week."

"But how is that?" I questioned, remembering talk about "work lags" where long hours prevail.

"Well," he explained, "tools and instruments are badly needed, and all of us want to deliver. We can't hurry, and we can't drive ourselves all that time, but we do pretty well."

The room had suddenly come alive with speech; American, colloquial and slangy; broken English, Italian, French accents, Lancashire burrs. Men and women of all ages and backgrounds had gathered in knots, and all seemed to be talking at once.

"Did you find it hard to learn?" I asked, above the hubbub.

"Oh," he laughed ruefully, "I spoiled a few pieces at first, blurred the graduations. I never used my hands much before. But I soon caught on. And every day I'm learning new operations."

"You'll be here for the duration, then?"

He hesitated, frowning. "No," he said finally, "I guess not. You see, when the Army rejected Joe, here, and me, we didn't like it. Now we want to go to one of the outposts in Africa or the East to help with plane castings and parts. Even as finishers there'd be lots to do."

Joe, who had been listening, broke in. "Here, new hand come ever'day. No one miss us. Those man in China, in Russia maybe, the stoff they mus' 'ave!" He slapped his mate on the back. "We feex, hey?"

Again the bell rang and the room resumed its normal rhythm of work. Joe had planned his so that he could begin and end an operation with but four simple motions. Yet this was an art in the utmost economy of effort that gave uninterrupted speed while the alert mind directed.

* * *

Dave Rhys, the Welchman near by, stood all night pushing a steel piece against a wheel for the take-down, yet his deft hands made allowance for every minute variation in forging, so that not an instant was lost.

"What do you think of while you work?" I asked, wondering how he could keep going without the diversion of thought.

He waited until the tool he held was finished, then glanced up.

"I think about *getting it done*," he said.

The rhythm of the shop rose and fell, a heavy beat of motors, moving parts, complaining metal, the soda-water gargling of grinders, the singing bite of cutting tools, all orchestral voices in the diapason of Getting Things Done.

The men knew what was being accomplished, and why. When a lot bore the label—"Three Weeks Late. Rush"—they knew that other men on the battlefronts of the world had need of those tools, and the pace quickened. Machines could forge the precious pieces of steel, they knew, but hour after hour, day after day, night after night, sand and sweat must shape them for use, and with them, the peace to come.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

With Ax, Maul, and Glut

A Mr. Dosch has invented an all-wood fence, thus saving all iron, even nails. It seems that in this priority-beating fence, wooden pickets fit into slots in wooden rails, which in turn lock into slots carved in wooden posts. Unless our memory fails, a certain A. Lincoln made fences without iron, too.—*Des Moines Register.*

The Wide Horizon

Too Little, Too Late, for Peace?

By William H. Stringer

The resounding American-British invasion of the Mediterranean should help to remedy an attitude which the November elections revealed as still persistent in the United States. This attitude has shown itself occasionally among the war strategists, but more often it speaks out when the postwar peace is under discussion.

The old isolationism in new guise, it holds in essence that America should "go it alone" when peace is declared. It admits, sometimes grudgingly, that the United States may have to co-operate with allies until the Axis is beaten militarily. But once the Axis attack is "avenged," the argument runs, then America had better return to isolationism behind steel ramparts rather than trust to leagues, federations or councils.

This lack of conviction as to the necessity of intelligent postwar collaboration helped to return several arch-isolationists to Congress this November. It stands behind the bizarre warnings of a New York tabloid against the "hordes of Asia" which, the newspaper inexplicably holds, may overrun America when peace comes. The failure to understand international sacrifice for common good showed up in the University of Denver's nation-wide poll which found last spring that a majority of those questioned believed Britain and Russia should pay for all lend-lease materials sent them.

* * *

The events in the Mediterranean war theater should stir Americans to different conclusions. There they have seen the happy results of international collaboration. They have watched American-built tanks, manned by British allies, rout a common foe in Egypt. They have seen their boys convoyed to North Africa by British warships, "lend-lease-repaired" in American drydocks. They are going to see Americans co-operating with Russian forces. They may see American, British, Russian, Yugoslav, Greek and other troops in co-ordinated periphery attacks against Hitler's continental stronghold.

The results of military comradeship are already apparent. Will it be seen that the same comradeship can win victories in peacetime as well?

The requisite awareness could be speeded if leaders of the United Nations governments began, soon rather than late, to hew out more sharply the lines of the postwar edifice as they believe it should be. Wendell Willkie has said the Chinese and other Asiatics want to hear more about who and what are covered by the Atlantic Charter. So do Americans! Few quarrel with the ideals of the Four Freedoms, but many would like to know how it is proposed that these be applied around the globe.

Some clarifications have recently been registered. The exchange of remarks between President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie has put White House assurance behind the plain wording of the Atlantic Charter which clearly applies to the Pacific as well. Vice-President Henry Wallace, speaking in New York, has urged that the document be renamed the United Nations Charter and recognized as the basic law of the new international order. He has suggested that collaboration among nations after the war be enhanced by an international bank and by international public works of a scale comparable to America's TVA or Russia's Dnieperstroy Dam.

* * *

But these utterances are the merest tantalizing beginning. How else shall the Charter be implemented? Will there be a world police force? What about these international public works, banks and rehabilitation projects? Is it the intention of the United Nations to apply the Four Freedoms in backward areas of the globe? What, specifically, do the governments propose?

Perhaps the first step, by way of answer, might embody the suggestion of the Chinese Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong, who urged here recently that an executive council of the United Nations be set up speedily to consider postwar issues. This council would hear and assess pleas and plans of the various allied governments and build blueprints.

Some observers say it is too much to expect governments to devote major attention to postwar planning in the midst of crucial battle campaigns. Yet now is the time to build momentum, in the view of many experts. To those who fear that the emergence of concrete proposals would split allies apart, Mr. Soong replies that the compulsions toward co-operation are strongest when the enemy is still powerful—in other words, right now. It would be too bad if postwar collaboration failed because the specific planning came "too little and too late."

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